MAY 10 1911

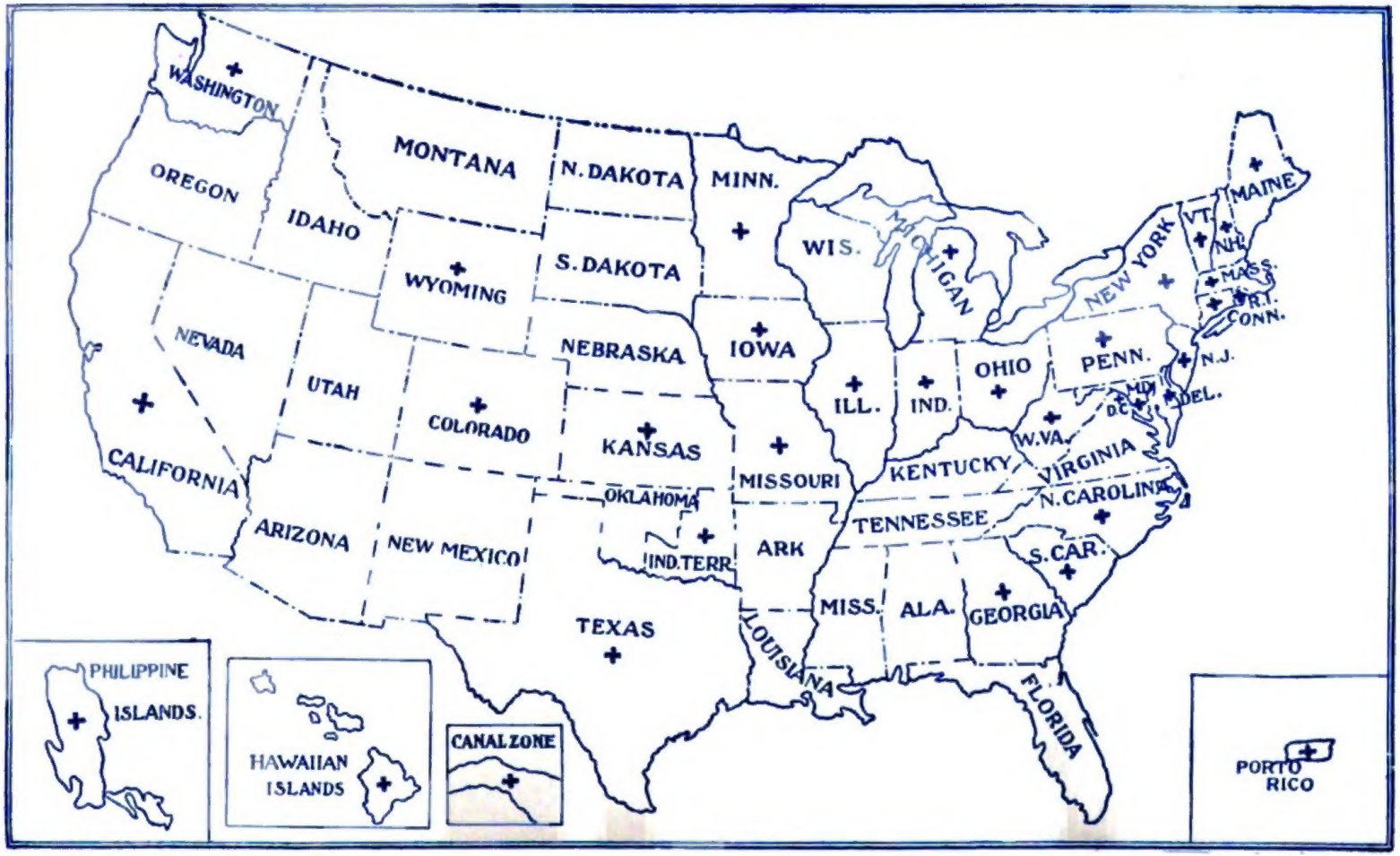
Vol. V JULY, 1910 No. 3

AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN

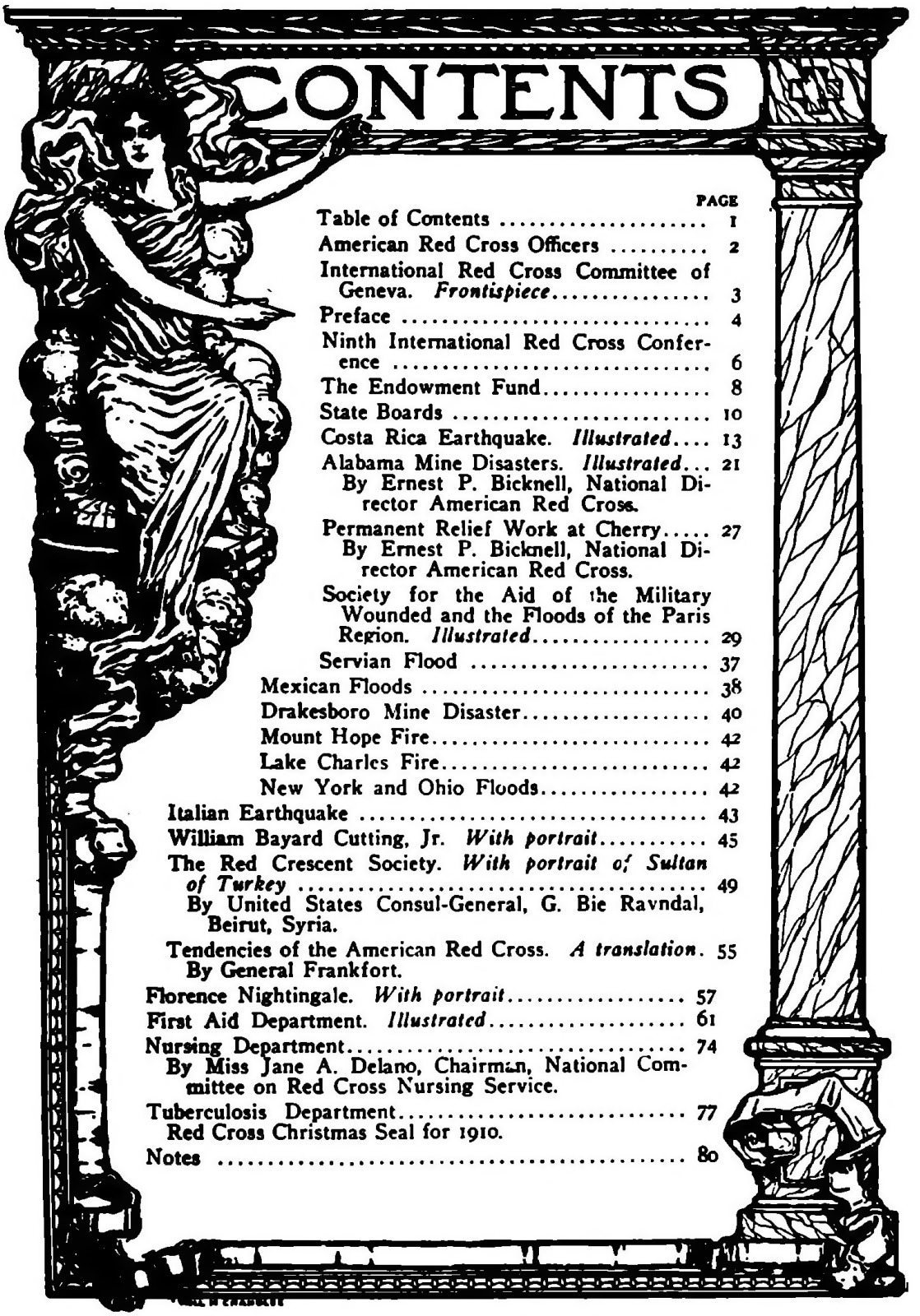
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON D C

Yearly Subscription, 50 cents Single Copy, 15 cents

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



NOTE.—CROSSES INDICATE STATES AND POSSESSIONS IN WHICH BRANCH SOCIETIES HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED.



CONTENTS

	PAGE
Table of Contents	1
American Red Cross Officers	2
International Red Cross Committee of Geneva. *Frontispiece*	3
Preface	4
Ninth International Red Cross Conference	6
The Endowment Fund	8
State Boards	10
Costa Rica Earthquake. *Illustrated*	13
Alabama Mine Disasters. *Illustrated*... By Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director American Red Cross.	21
Permanent Relief Work at Cherry..... By Ernest P. Bicknell, National Director American Red Cross.	27
Society for the Aid of the Military Wounded and the Floods of the Paris Region. *Illustrated*	29
Servian Flood	37
Mexican Floods	38
Drakesboro Mine Disaster	40
Mount Hope Fire	42
Lake Charles Fire	42
New York and Ohio Floods	42
Italian Earthquake	43
William Bayard Cutting, Jr. *With portrait*	45
The Red Crescent Society. *With portrait of Sultan of Turkey* ..... By United States Consul-General, G. Bie Ravndal, Beirut, Syria.	49
Tendencies of the American Red Cross. *A translation*. By General Frankfort.	55
Florence Nightingale. *With portrait*	57
First Aid Department. *Illustrated*	61
Nursing Department..... By Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman, National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service.	74
Tuberculosis Department..... Red Cross Christmas Seal for 1910.	77
Notes	80

Entered at the Post Office, Washington, D. C., as second-class matter.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Officers.

President,
HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Vice-President,
ROBERT W. DE FOREST.

Secretary,
CHARLES L. MAGEE.

Treasurer,
HON. CHARLES D. NORTON.

Counselor,
HON. LLOYD W. BOWERS.

Chairman of Central Committee,
MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. A. (Ret.)

National Director,
ERNEST P. BICKNELL.

Central Committee 1909-1910.

Major-General GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. A. (ret.), *Chairman.*

Brigadier-General GEORGE H. TORNEY, Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Hon. HUNTINGTON WILSON, Assistant Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Hon. A. PIATT ANDREW, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, U. S. Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.

Medical Director JOHN C. WISE, U. S. N., Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Hon. LLOYD W. BOWERS, Solicitor-General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

President BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, University of California.

Mr. JOHN M. GLENN, 105 East 22d street, New York, N. Y.

Miss MABEL T. BOARDMAN, Washington, D. C.

Hon. JAMES R. GARFIELD, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hon. A. C. KAUFMAN, Charleston, S. C.

Hon. H. KIRKE PORTER, 1600 I street, Washington, D. C.

General CHARLES BIRD, U. S. A., Wilmington, Del.

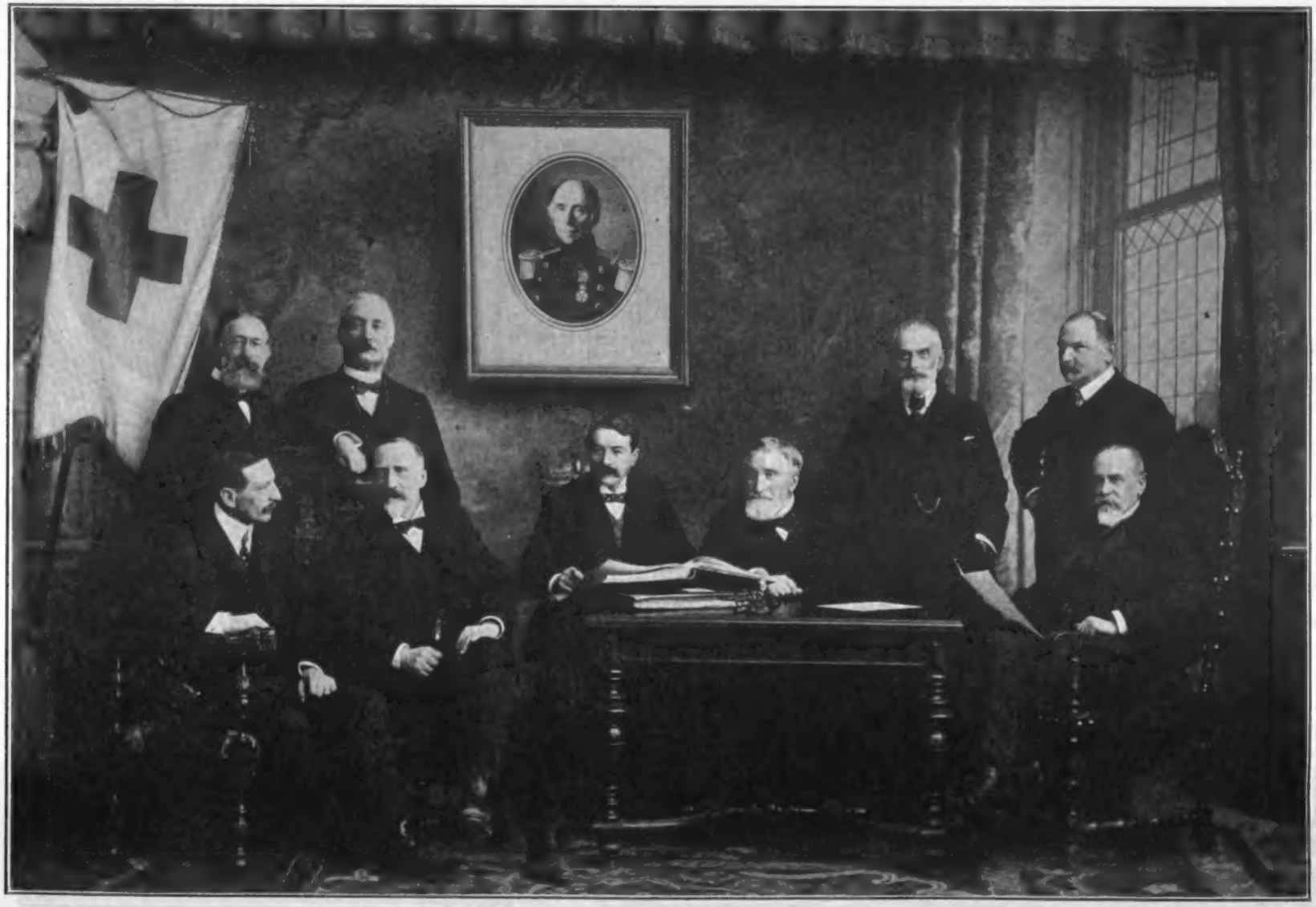
Col. WILLIAM CARY SANGER, Sangerfield, N. Y.

Judge LAMBERT TREE, 70 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

Hon. JAMES TANNER, Washington, D. C.

Mr. W. W. FARNAM, New Haven, Conn.

Hon. BEEKMAN WINTHROP, U. S. Navy Department, Washington, D. C.



INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE OF GENEVA.

READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: STANDING, DR. FREDERIC FERRIERE, PROFESSOR EDOUARD NAVILLE, COLONEL CAMILLE FAVRE, PROFESSOR ALFRED GAUTIER. SITTING, M. ADOLPHE MOYNIER, TREASURER; DR. ADOLPHE D'ESPINE, SECRETARY; M. EDOUARD ODIER, M. GUSTAVE MOYNIER, PRESIDENT; M. GUSTAVE ADOR, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT.

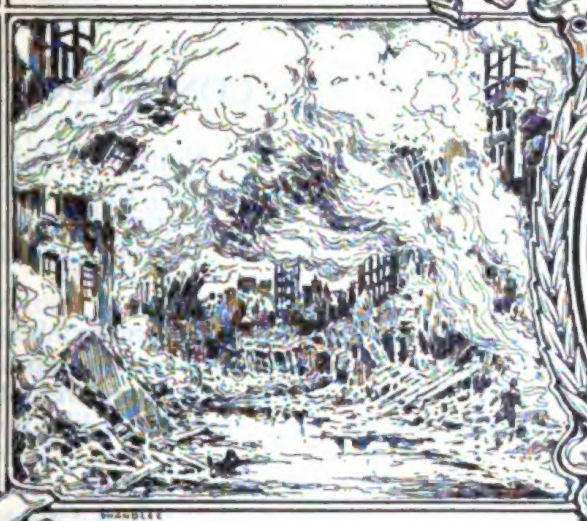
WILLIAM H. TAFT.

PREFACE.

FOR the first time in its history the American Red Cross is to have the honor and the pleasure of entertaining an International Red Cross Conference. This conference, which is the Ninth, will be held in Washington in May, 1912. We feel this marks an epoch in the history of our American Red Cross, and the announcement of this coming event, we are sure, will be received with much interest by our members as well as the country at large. Plans for the conference, with the subjects to be discussed, will be developed later.

Red Cross Endowment Fund Committees of prominent men have been recently appointed in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Washington by President Taft. Committees in other large cities will be appointed during the summer and an active campaign will be made this autumn to raise the desired two million dollar fund for our American Red Cross. The great work accomplished in this respect by the New York Committee, we feel sure, is indicative of the patriotism of the country and that our other large cities will show the same patriotic and humane spirit is not to be doubted.

Nothing has been of greater benefit or more satisfaction to the American Red Cross than the manner in which a large number of our most prominent men throughout the country have consented to act upon the Red Cross State Boards of their respective states. Not more than two or three refusals



ROBERT W. DE FOREST.

Copyright, Harris-Ewing, '08.

were received and these gave excellent reasons for such action. The governors of the states so far requested to serve as presidents of these boards have almost universaly accepted. Such boards as have been completed are given in this BULLETIN. We hope before the end of the year to have a board in every state ready for active duty in case of any great calamity.

Various fields of relief work are reported in this BULLETIN, and reports are also made of the progress in the First Aid and Nursing departments.

A design for the Red Cross Christmas Seal of 1910 has been selected by a committee of artists from some two thousand designs that were submitted for the competition.

The American Red Cross, with many others, has joined in the chorus of congratulation to that noble woman, Florence Nightingale, on her ninetieth birthday. President Taft's letter to Miss Nightingale is given in this BULLETIN.

General Davis' article in the April BULLETIN so ably completes "The Story of the Red Cross" that a further number in this series is not necessary.

Between now and May, 1912, it is the duty of our American Red Cross to put forth all its energies to develop and improve our national organization so that the representatives of the great foreign associations may find us not too far behind them in this great society of humanity and patriotism.

NINTH INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE.

OUR American Red Cross is to become the host of the Ninth International Red Cross Conference, to be held in Washington in May, 1912. This is a most important event in our history. The notice of the meeting of this conference has been sent out by the International Committee of Geneva to all the Red Cross societies, and is as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: During the Eighth International Conference, held at London, in 1907, the representatives of the American Red Cross expressed the desire that in 1912 the delegates of the national societies should reunite in Washington. At the same time the delegates of Japan extended a like invitation.

"The International Committee takes cognizance with gratitude of these offers which proved to what a degree all the societies of the Red Cross felt themselves to be members of the same family and showed that distance was no obstacle in the extending one to the others of the duties of hospitality and fraternity.

"The American Red Cross having the priority, the International Committee, upon whom has always fallen the duty of choosing the place of the reunion of the international conferences, addressed itself in 1909 to the Central Committee at Washington to inquire of this committee in its quality of representative of the American Red Cross if it ratified the courteous invitation of its delegates at London.

"By letter of November 4, 1909, this committee replied the American Society was unanimous in its wish to claim the honor of receiving the Ninth International Conference of the Societies of the Red Cross.

"We have heartily thanked the Committee at Washington for its kind invitation and have the pleasure of officially informing you that the next International Conference of the Societies of the Red Cross will in consequence take place at Washington in the month of May, 1912.

"Though it is as yet two years before this reunion will take place we believed that it would be agreeable to you to be informed now of this decision, certain that you will rejoice with us over the occasion that will thus be offered to understand better the powerful organization of the Red Cross in America, and to view ourselves the remarkable development it has experienced during the last few years. You will join with us at this time in expressing to the Central Committee at Washington our sincere gratitude.

"Please accept, gentlemen, the assurance of our most distinguished sentiments.

"For the International Committee of the Red Cross:

"*President*, G. MOYNIER.
"*Vice-President*, GUSTAVE ADOR.
"*Secretary*, AD. D'ESPINE."

The American Red Cross greatly appreciates the honor of entertaining the International Red Cross Conference.

These conferences have been held since 1864, when the orignial treaty of Geneva was drafted and signed by twelve European nations, and have met at Paris in 1867; Berlin, 1869; Geneva in 1884; Karlsruhe in 1887; Rome, 1892; Vienna, 1897; St. Petersburg, 1902, and London in 1907.

This is the first time that the American Red Cross has extended an invitation to hold a conference in the United States, and the acceptance of this invitation affords it much pleasure. In the October BULLETIN of 1907 our members may recall the interesting, though necessarily brief, reports of the Eighth International Conference held in June, 1907, at London. Lord Roberts presided at the opening meeting, at which the gracious greeting of Queen Alexandra, President of the British Red Cross, was read, with messages from other royal patrons, and Miss Florence Nightingale.

The further sessions of the Conference were presided over by the President of the French Red Cross, the Marquis de Vogue.

Some of the important matters reported upon and discussed were the Red Cross in naval warfare, international assistance, aid of societies of neutral countries to beseiged cities, bureaux of prisoners, care of prisoners, place of feminine personnel, improvised methods for transporting wounded, use of dogs in finding wounded, all of these in time of war; uses of income of the Empress Augusta Fund, the revised treaty of Geneva in connection with the Red Cross, war relief during Russo-Japanese war, depots of supplies, suppression of the abuse of the Red Cross insignia, peace activities, relief after disasters, anti-tuberculosis campaign, and instruction nursing personnel.

Connected with the Conference was the exhibition of new inventions for the amelioration of the sufferings of the wounded in time of war, shown in competition for the Marie Feodorovna prizes, founded by the interest of a fund given by the Dowager Empress of Russia.

The most courteous hospitality was shown the delegates to the Conference.

Receptions and other entertainments were given by their majesties—King Edward and Queen Alexandra—at Buckingham Palace; by Lord Rothschild, Lord and Lady Burton, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Viscountess Ineagh, the Lord Mayor of London, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and the Japanese delegates to the Conference.

By order of the King, Windsor Castle was thrown open to the members of the Conference, a special train being provided to take them there.

This, in brief, is a record of the last conference. It sets the American Red Cross a high example in the work accomplished, and the hospitality extended. If there is any criticism to be made of this conference the fault lay in the extent of the kind hospitality which prevented possibly as full consideration of many of the important subjects as was desirable. However, in all such conferences hospitality plays a most important part. The opportunity for the delegates to meet and discuss informally various questions is of inestimable value.

Since this last conference the solidarity of the Red Cross has been most remarkably exemplified by the assistance given to their Italian sister by the other national societies after the appalling disaster in southern Italy. Though primarily organized for war relief, the Red Cross finds a double reason for its noble peace activities. First, for "humanity's" sake, because no other world-wide organization exists which can so efficiently render aid after great disasters; and secondly, for the sake of patriotism, because when multitudes of a nation's citizens are brought suddenly into deep distress and dire need, the Red Cross provides the opportunity of aiding its own people in peace as well as war, and thus performs a patriotic duty. Furthermore, the experience gained by the relief work, the esprit de corps developed by the association in the work, and the public interest aroused in the Red Cross at such a time, all must tend to increase its usefulness if the misfortune of war brings it into active service for the purpose for which it was originally created.

This question of disaster relief, especially as concerned in international Red Cross assistance, we hope to take up more at length in a future BULLETIN.

The preparations necessary for a successful conference are many and complex, but the American Red Cross, with the kind cooperation of the International Committee and the other national societies, will use its utmost endeavor to make the Ninth International Conference of benefit to its participants.

In the meantime it desires to promise to the International Committee and the delagates of our sister societies who may attend this conference a most sincere and hearty welcome.

THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The following Endowment Fund Committees have thus far been appointed. With the exception of the New York Committee, these committees have been just recently appointed and will not begin work before autumn. The New York Committee was organized several months ago and has already met with remarkable success.

NEW YORK.

Hon. Robert Bacon
Hon. Charles Hallam Keep
Hon. Lloyd C. Griscom
Mr. H. P. Davison
Mr. Felix Warburg

CHICAGO.

Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick
Mr. John V. Farwell
Mr. Edward B. Butler
Mr. John G. Shedd
Mr. Charles G. Dawes
Mr. John J. Mitchell
Mr. Julius Rosenwald
Mr. W. J. Hynes
Mr. Robert R. McCormick

ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Edward Mallinckrodt
Mr. W. K. Bixby
Mr. Daniel K. Catlin
Mr. August A. Busch
Mr. Thomas H. West
Mr. J. D. Bascom
Mr. C. H. Huttig
Mr. George D. Markham
Mr. Homer P. Knapp
Mr. L. D. Dozier
Mr. Walker Hill
Mr. David R. Francis
Mr. Robert S. Brookings
Mr. George O. Carpenter
Mr. Festus J. Wade
Mr. George W. Simmons
Mr. John T. Davis
Mr. Edwards Whittaker
Mr. Robert McK. Jones

CINCINNATI.

Mr. Charles P. Taft
Mr. Julius Fleischmann
Mr. William H. Alms
Mr. William Copper Procter
Mr. Peter G. Thomson
Mr. J. G. Schmidlapp
Mr. Briggs Cunningham
Mr. Lucien Wulsin
Mr. M. E. Ingalls
Mr. L. A. Ault
Mr. H. M. Levy

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Larz Anderson
Mr. Milton E. Ailes
Mr. Charles J. Bell
Mr. Scott C. Bone
Mr. Edson Bradley
Admiral Willard H. Brownson
Mr. John Joy Edson
Admiral Robley D. Evans
Mr. Gibson Fahnstock
Mr. Henry H. Flather
Mr. Charles C. Glover
Mr. John Hays Hammond
Mr. Christian Heurich
Mr. William D. Hoover
Mr. Hennen Jennings
General John A. Johnston
Mr. William King
Mr. Sigmund Kann
Mr. A. Lisner
Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland
Mr. John R. McLean
Mr. Clarence Moore
Mr. Clarence Norment
Mr. Theodore Noyes
Mr. Thomas Nelson Page
Mr. R. Ross Perry
Mr. Duncan C. Phillips
General J. P. Sanger
Mr. Edward Stellwagen
Mr. Herbert Wadsworth
Mr. Michael I. Weller
Mr. Henry K. Willard
Mr. Gardner F. Williams
General John M. Wilson
General Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull
Mr. S. W. Woodward

These committees plan to go energetically to work the first of next November. It is the purpose of the Red Cross to have by that time a number of committees on the Endowment Fund appointed and ready in various other large cities to take up this work—all at the same time.

STATE BOARDS.

The Red Cross is pleased to announce the appointment of the following State Boards:

CONNECTICUT—
President, Hon. Frank B. Weeks, Hartford.
Vice President, Robert W. Huntington, jr., Hartford.
Treasurer, Charles E. Jackson, Middletown, Conn.
Secretary, Miss Mary Morgan Partridge, 9 Columbia street, Hartford
General William A. Aiken, 157 Washington street, Norwich.
Hon. Henry H. Bridgman, "Fox Hill," Norfolk.
Hon. William W. Farnum, New Haven.
Dr. P. H. Ingalls, 49 Pearl street, Hartford.
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Hartford.
Francis H. Maxwell, Rockville.
Francis Parsons, Security Company, Hartford.
Hon. John H. Perry, Southport.

INDIANA—
President, Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, Indianapolis.
Vice President, Noble C. Butler, Federal Building, Indianapolis.
Treasurer, John H. Holliday, Union Trust Company, Indianapolis.
Secretary, Mark Thistlethwaite, governor's office, Indianapolis.
Henry A. Barnhart, Rochester.
Rev. Francis H. Gavisk, 126 West Georgia street, Indianapolis.
E. A. K. Hackett, *Fort Wayne Sentinel,* Fort Wayne, Indiana.
Isaac P. Leydon, New Albany.

ILLINOIS—
President, Hon. Charles S. Deneen, Springfield, Ill.
Treasurer, Orson Smith, 135 Adams street, Chicago.
Secretary, James Whittaker, executive office, Springfield.
Carroll M. Boggs, Fairfield, Ill.
William B. Brinton, Dixon, Ill.
Thomas H. Cannon, Chicago Stock Exchange Building, Chicago.
John L. Hamilton, Hoopeston National Bank, Hoopeston, Ill.
Adolph Nathan, care Kuh, Nathan & Fisher, Chicago, Ill.

KENTUCKY—
President, Hon. Augustus E. Willson, Frankfort.
Treasurer, Logan C. Murray, American National Bank, Louisville.
Secretary, Miss Nora R. Brown, executive department, Frankfort.
John B. Atkinson, St. Bernard Mining Company, Earlington.
Bernard Bernheim, Louisville, Ky.
Desha Breckinridge, the Lexington Herald Company, Lexington.
Wilbur F. Browder, Russellville.
Charles E. Hoge, State National Bank, Frankfort.
Wiliam H. Mackoy, Covington.

MICHIGAN—
President, Hon. Fred. M. Warner, Lansing.
Secretary and treasurer, Emory W. Clark, Penobscot Building, Detroit.
Frederick M. Alger, 1004 Union Trust Building, Detroit.
Clay H. Hollister, Grand Rapids.

J. L. Hudson, Detroit.
M. W. O'Brien, Peoples' State Bank, Detroit.
R. E. Olds, Reo Motor Car Company, Lansing.
Chase S. Osborn, Sault de Ste. Marie.

MINNESOTA—
President, Hon. Adolph O. Eberhart, St. Paul.
Treasurer, Kenneth Clark, Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul.
Secretary, J. A. O. Preus, governor's office, St. Paul.
Chester A. Congdon, 807 Lonsdale Building, Duluth.
Lew A. Huntoon, First National Bank, Moorhead.
Archbishop John Ireland, 977 Portland avenue, St. Paul.
David P. Jones, 111 South Fourth street, Minneapolis.
F. M. Prince, First National Bank, Minneapolis.
H. A. Tuttle, Commercial Club, Minneapolis.
John Washburn, Duluth.

MISSOURI—
President, Hon. Herbert S. Hadley, Jefferson City, Mo.
Vice President, Adolphus Busch, Busch Place, St. Louis.
Treasurer, Walker Hill, Mechanics-American National Bank, St. Louis.
Secretary, S. T. Gresham, Jefferson City.
Henry M. Beardsley, 1110 Commerce Building, Kansas City.
William K. Bixby, 508 Century Building, St. Louis.
Elias Michael, 1000 Washington avenue, St. Louis.
R. W. Shapleigh, Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company, St. Louis.
William Volker, 308 West Eighth street, Kansas City.

NEBRASKA—
President, Hon. Ashton. C. Shallenberger.
Vice President, P. L. Hall, Lincoln.
Treasurer, George W. Post, York.
Edward A. Cudahy, Omaha.
Joseph Oberfelder, Sidney.
C. Frank Reavis, Falls City.
R. B. Schneider, Fremont.
Gurdon W. Wattles, Omaha.
Henry W. Wilson, Lincoln.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—
President, Hon. Henry B. Quinby, Laconia.
Vice President, George B. Leighton, Monadnock.
Treasurer, William F. Thayer, Concord.
Secretary, Lester F. Thurber, White Mountain Freezer Company, Nashua.
Mrs. Lorin Webster, Plymouth.

NEW YORK—
President, Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Albany.
Vice President, Cleveland H. Dodge, 99 John street, New York.
Treasurer, Jacob H. Schiff, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York.
Secretary, Mrs. W. K. Draper, 6053-4 Metropolitan Building, New York.
George C. Boldt, the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.
Robert W. de Forest, 30 Broad street, New York.
Robert C. Pruyn, 60 State street, Albany.
Col. William Cary Sanger, Sangerfield.
Alfred T. White, 69 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.
Ansley Wilcox, 684 Ellicott square, Buffalo.

OHIO—
President, Hon. Judson Harmon, Columbus.
Vice President, Samuel Mather, Western Reserve Building, Cleveland.
Treasurer, J. G. Schmidlapp, Union Savings Bank & Trust Company, Cincinnati.
Secretary (to be appointed).
Col. James Kilbourne, Columbus.
Edward D. Libbey, Toledo.

RHODE ISLAND—
President, Hon. A. J. Prothier, Providence.
Vice President, Rt. Rev. William N. McVickar, D. D., Providence.
Treasurer, Edward Aborn Greene, Providence.
Secretary, Prof. George Grafton Wilson, Providence.
Dr. Charles A. Brackett, Newport.
William P. Buffum, Newport.
Fred W. Easton, Pawtucket.
Samuel L. Peck, Warren.
George H. Utter, Westerly.

SOUTH DAKOTA—
President, Hon. Robert S. Vessey, Pierre.
Treasurer, O. L. Branson, Pres. First National Bank, Mitchell.
Secretary, G. K. Sellers, executive office, Pierre (not a board member.)
John B. Hanten, Watertown.
E. C. Issenhuth, Vice Pres. Redfield National Bank, Redfield.
P. F. McClure, Pres. Pierre National Bank, Pierre.
A. O. Ringsrud, Pres. Ringsrud Mercantile Co., Elk Point.
W. H. Roddle, Brookings.
E. A. Sherman, Sioux Falls.

VERMONT—
President, Hon. George H. Prouty, Montpelier.
Vice President, Dr. Henry D. Holton, State Board of Health, Brattleboro.
Treasurer, Harry S. Howard, Burlington.
Secretary, Charles S. Forbes, St. Albans.
C. H. Darling, Burlington.
Curtis S. Emery, Newport.
A. M. Fletcher, Proctorsville.
Fletcher D. Proctor, Proctor.
E. C. Smith, St. Albans.
H. N. Turner, St. Johnsbury.

COSTA RICA EARTHQUAKE.

ON the evening of May 4th a severe earthquake destroyed the city of Cartago in Costa Rica. The reports of the American charge d'affaires, Mr. Munroe, and Mr. Lee, the consul at San Jose, tell the pathetic and terrible story.

Besides the destruction of Cartago the towns of Paraiso, Orosi and Pacaca and the villages of Cot and Cutro Rios suffered greatly. Late estimates place the number of dead at more than a thousand at Cartago and eight hundred or a thousand in the Paraiso district.

No one was allowed to enter the ruins of Cartago except Red Cross workers and soldiers and volunteers who cleared away the debris and removed the bodies. The rainy season, together with the altitude of the stricken district, made the cold and exposure a very serious menace to the unfortunate, shelterless refugees, many of whom were injured in the disaster.

The American Red Cross, through the State Department, immediately cabled five thousand dollars to our charge d'affaires at San Jose, Mr. Munroe.

As President of the American Red Cross, President Taft issued the following appeal:

"To the People of the United States:

"In view of the fact that the earthquake in Costa Rica was of far more serious nature than at first reported, the need is very great. Therefore, as President of the American Red Cross, I appeal to our people that they may express their sympathy for the unfortunate victims by contributing generously to the relief of the suffering in our sister republic.

"Contributions may be sent to the Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to the local Red Cross treasurer. Funds so received are forwarded to the diplomatic representative of the United States in Costa Rica, who is responsible for their wise use, and any amounts left over at the end of the relief work are added to the American Red Cross contingent relief fund for use on future occasions."

The governors of several states issued further appeals; that of Governor Hughes is given:

"The President of the United States, as President of the American Red Cross, has issued an appeal for contributions in aid of the victims of the earthquake in Costa Rica. As President of the New York State Board of the Red Cross, I request the people of the state to make generous response to this appeal and to aid this important work of relief. Contributions may be sent to the Red Cross at Washington, D. C., or to the treasurer of the New York State Board, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, No. 52 William street, New York City."

The army officials at Panama, having received from our consul at San Jose an appeal for 250 tents and 500 blankets, telegraphed to the Secretary of War for permission to forward these much needed articles. As two or three days were required to pass the necessary resolution through both houses of Congress, the American Red Cross guaranteed the value of these supplies to the Secretaries of War and the Navy, so that immediate orders could be cabled to forward the tents and blankets without delay. Congress later passed the resolution.

The District branch of the Red Cross collected four boxes of clothing, most of it purchased with money donated for the purpose. The Southern Express Company kindly carried three of the boxes free to New Orleans, from which city the United Fruit Company generously transported them by steamer and rail to San Jose, where the wounded and many of the refugees had been taken.

In view of cablegrams from Mr. Munroe the American Red Cross purchased at New Orleans material for the construction of thirty-five houses, which has also been carried free by the kindness of the United Fruit Company. For the purchasing of this material the Red Cross is again indebted to the ever willing assistance of the army. Captain Clyde D. V. Hunt, of the Quartermaster's department, acted as purchasing agent for the Red Cross.

Major Devol cabled from Panama that if desired he could send a representative of the Red Cross from there to assist in the relief work.

RUINS OF A CONVENT.

Our Red Cross always finds no kindlier nor more able assistance than is given it in time of need by the officers and men of our army and navy.

Unfortunately the death of King Edward just after the earthquake so filled our press with the reports of this sad event that the sufferings caused by the earthquake in Costa Rica received little space, and the response to the Red Cross appeal was not as generous as had been hoped. Mr. John Barrett, director of the Bureau of American Republics, with deep interest in the relief work, telegraphed to the mayors of New Orleans and San Francisco, where business connections are active with Costa Rica, requesting that any contributions their citizens desire to make be sent to the Red Cross. New Orleans made a prompt and generous response, Mayor Behrman telegraphing $1,000.00 from that city. The acting mayor of San Francisco issued an earnest appeal, recalling the aid

THE TRAYO'S CHALET.

THE CHURCH OF EL CARMEN.

San Francisco received through the Red Cross after the disastrous calamity of 1906, and ending with these words:

"In consideration, therefore, of past events, and in the name of humanity, it seems proper to appeal by this means to the citizens of San Francisco to make contributions such as they may be able to offer to succor the Costa Rica victims of earthquake and fire.

"Pursuant to Mr. Barrett's telegraphic advice, such contributions may be forwarded to this office, whereupon receipt of same will be duly acknowledged and the total sum realized forwarded at the earliest possible moment to the Red Cross Society at Washington, D. C.

"J. A. KELLY,
"Acting Mayor City and County of San Francisco."

The United Fruit Company has kindly loaned the photographs for this article.

The Minister of Costa Rica, Senor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, called both upon President Taft and at Red Cross headquarters to express the thanks and appreciation of his government and the people of Costa Rica for the assistance so promptly given by the American people through the Red Cross.

REPORT ON THE COSTA RICA EARTHQUAKE.

By GUSTAVUS L. MUNROE, JR., AMERICAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA.

At ten minutes before seven o'clock on the evening of May 4th a strong shock was felt in San Jose, but very little damage was done even to buildings that had suffered on April 13th last. I was giving a dinner that evening in honor of the President of the Republic, Senor Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, and a quarter of an hour after the shock the President, the President-elect, Don Ricardo Jimenez, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ricardo Fernandez-Guardia and his wife, the Mexican Charge d'Affaires and Madame Najera y de Pindter, and others arrived. I mention this to show how accustomed we had become to earthquakes since the one of April 13th. The shocks, slight ones, continued throughout dinner, and it was not until the next morning that I knew that Cartago had been destroyed. Mr. Gonzalez Viquez and Mr. Jimenez, the President, who was inaugurated Sunday, May 8th, however, went to Cartago that same evening after leaving this legation.

Since then I have seen the ruined city. It was a town of about six thousand inhabitants and it is estimated that five hundred people perished in the earthquake; nearly four hundred have already been buried. Many people were still living in tents because they dreaded a repetition of the shock of April 13th, and this prevented a greater loss of life.

The wounded have been and are being brought to a large temporary hospital here. I have bought sheets, blankets, etc., for this hospital with the money so splendidly and so promptly sent by the American Red Cross.

I am using the Red Cross money where I think it will do the most good.

Later on San Jose will probably suffer; the wounded from Cartago are dying daily and the parks and open places of the city are filled with camps in which few sanitary precautions are taken.

In regard to the department's cablegram of May 6th authorizing me to draw on the Secretary of State in sums of one thousand as needed up to the limit of five thousand dollars for the relief of the Cartago earthquake sufferers, I have the honor to report that the money has been gratefully received by the

PALACE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (FRONT VIEW).

CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS.

government of Costa Rica and that I am disbursing it as carefully and as intelligently as possible.

DESTRUCTION OF CARTAGO, COSTA RICA, BY EARTHQUAKE.

By SAMUEL T. LEE, AMERICAN CONSUL.

On the evening of May 4, 1910, at 6:50 p. m., the entire city of Cartago was destroyed by an earthquake. The horrible catastrophe was accomplished in the space of one second of time and now Costa Rica mourns some five or six hundred dead. The awful, sad event came without a tremble of warning, and it is to be wondered that the number of victims is not greater.

Cartago is some eighteen miles distant from San Jose, and as soon as I learned of the disaster I reported to Mr. Munroe, charge d'affaires ad interim, at the American legation in this city, where it was agreed that I should at once leave for the stricken city in the interests of my countrymen, learn the facts, and then return to render a report to the legation with correct details for transmission to the Department of State. I performed this duty, and on my return to San Jose Mr. Munroe and I drafted the following cablegram, which was sent over Mr. Munroe's signature:

"Secretary of State, Washington.

"Earthquake destroyed Cartago last night, estimated five hundred killed and wounded; Court of Peace destroyed; Americans all safe. San Jose badly shaken, no lives lost."

On arrival at Cartago my first concern was the welfare of my fellow citizens, and to my great consolation careful inquiry revealed the fact that all Americans had miraculously escaped without serious injury. A great many American tourists were in Cartago at the time, and it is with much pride and satisfaction that I can report that these representatives of our country led in the heroic work of digging the survivors out of the ruins. This activity on their part has been gratefully commented upon by several prominent Costa Ricans.

I shall not attempt to describe in detail the horrible affair, but will simply enclose some hurried photographs of different scenes.

My mission of inquiry took me to the municipal cemetery where the victims were being identified, registered, and hurriedly interred in long trenches dug by volunteers. My varied foreign experience which has taken me through active military service in Cuba and the Philippines, fever, famine, plague and pestilence, had hardened me to a degree, but the sights of yesterday were too much. On reaching the cemetery an ox cart arrived heavily laden with the dead, and as the workers were very exhausted I assisted several other gentlemen in the work of transferring these remains from the cart to one of the long trenches waiting to receive them. The first little body to be lifted out was that of a precious, fair-haired boy of some six years, just such another little creature as my beloved son, and as we tenderly lifted the little fellow, the sheet that had been hastily wrapped around him fell to one side and we could see that the little man had been crushed while playing with his toy rag dog, which was still wrapped in his dead arms. The sight was too much for even my hardened heart, and I broke into tears and cried with the others.

For the past three weeks the entire tableland has been badly shaken and a reign of terror has been constantly in evidence, but for a few days prior to the blow of last night the disturbances had subsided considerably and confidence was gradually taking the place of the feeling of insecurity and fear that had

THE CITY MARKET HOUSE.

COLLEGE OF SAN LUIS.

existed. Many people had returned to their homes and were living as formerly. The shock at Cartago came "like a thunder-bolt out of the clear sky," however, and as it was the hour of the evening meal many of the victims were killed at the dinner table.

San Jose had been feeling all of the shocks, and the city, though not down in ruins, is simply a collection of badly shattered and cracked houses. Nearly every edifice in this city will have to be repaired considerably. This consulate was so badly shaken on the night of the 13th that the walls of the kitchen had to be torn down and replaced with temporary ones of sheet-iron, besides the roof of the house had to be replaced. I cannot move to a more secure building at present because there is none. Two weeks ago I sent my family to the United States, and I now have the consolation of knowing that they are safely housed in the Green Mountains, at West Rutland, Vermont. Now that I am alone, I feel that I can do my work more effectively, and, if necessary, jump to

SOME OF THE VICTIMS.

a place of safety. This thought, ever present, of having to leap out of a building, is somewhat of a strain on one's nerves, but it is my duty to stick to this consular post, and stick I shall. People who can are leaving the country at once, and the entire nation has by official order been placed in mourning for a period of nine days.

One of the newspapers has reported that I have cabled my government for assistance from the crews of our war vessels, but this is not true. The representatives here of Italy and Mexico, to my certain knowledge, have asked their governments for financial aid, and, in my opinion, assistance should be extended by the United States as it will be some time before the Cartago people will be able to provide for their own needs. The government of Costa Rica is doing all within its power to relieve the suffering, but its funds are very limited.

ALABAMA MINE DISASTERS.

ERNEST P. BICKNELL, NATIONAL DIRECTOR AMERICAN RED CROSS.

ALABAMA has recently added two to the appalling series of mine disasters which began with that at Cherry, Illinois, in November, 1909.

Both of these were in the Birmingham coal district and within a few miles of the city of Birmingham. In both the disasters were caused by explosions of gas or dust. In each instance every man working in the mine at the time of the disaster was killed. Not a single witness escaped to testify as to the cause or manner of the explosion. Of the one hundred and thirty men killed in the two disasters, about one-third were white and two-thirds were colored. About half the men were unmarried, and the families of the married men were, as a rule, small. The men killed were almost all young or in the prime of life. One of the pitiful features of the disaster was the number of young boys killed. In the Palos disaster some of the miners killed were only thirteen or fourteen years old.

MULGA.

At ten o'clock on the night of April 19th an explosion occurred in the coal mine of the Birmingham Coal and Iron Company at Mulga, Alabama. Forty men were working in the mine at that hour. As soon as entrance could be

THE MINE AT MULGA.

made it was found that the passages of the mine were filled with poisonous gas in sufficient quantities to instantly destroy life. The hospital car of the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company at Birmingham was hurriedly brought to Mulga, a distance of about fifteen miles, and its staff, trained in first-aid operations and equipped with oxygen helmets, took charge of the work of rescue. When the men in the helmets penetrated the mine, however, it was found that all of the miners were dead and had probably been instantly killed by the force of the explosion or had quickly died from the gases generated by the explosion.

As soon as the extent of the disaster was known a relief committe was formed in Birmingham for the purpose of collecting and distributing a fund for the benefit of the families of the men killed. This committee consisted of pastors of eight Birmingham churches representing several of the stronger denominations. The chairman of the committee was Rev. Father J. E. Coyle of St. Paul's Catholic Church. The sub-committee in charge of distribution at the scene of the disaster consisted of Father Coyle, Rabbi Morris Newfield and Rev. Dr. L. C. Branscomb of the First Methodist Church. Contributions received by the local newspapers were turned over to the committee.

In response to a communication received from Mr. A. H. Ford, chairman, and Mrs. J. A. Rountree, secretary of the Birmingham Chapter of the American Red Cross, the National Director of the Red Cross went to Birmingham to confer with the local committee and others concerning relief operations. The local response to the appeal for contributions was disappointing, the total amount received during the first week being but $1,625. With this small amount the Relief Committee was compelled to meet a difficult situation. Inquiry showed that the number of dependents of men killed in the disaster was smaller than had been at first believed. The number of dependent children under 14 years of age was under 40, and the number of dependent widows about 20. A majority of the dependents was quickly sent to relatives in other communities and the Relief Committee endeavored to make such distribution of the funds in its possession as would prevent any immediate suffering. It was evident that adequate relief was impossible, but it was hoped that the dependents could be placed among relatives or friends in such a way as to enable then to secure employment in some instances and charitable support in others.

After conferring with the local committee and the local officers of the Birmingham Chapter of the Red Cross, the National Director became satisfied that the local committee was prepared to do all that could be done under the circumstances. He therefore took his departure after contributing $500 to the relief fund from the national contingent fund of the Red Cross.

PALOS.

On the afternoon of May 5th an explosion occurred in the coal mine at Palos, Alabama, twenty-one miles from Birmingham, and but six or seven miles from Mulga. The number of men and boys at work in the mine when the explosion occurred was ninety, and all were instantly killed. The mine at Palos is what is called a "slope," as distinguished from a shaft mine, such as that at Mulga. At Mulga the coal is brought up through a perpendicular shaft, while at Palos the entrance to the mine is by a tunnel, sloping gradually from the entrance at an incline which permits the miners to walk in and out and allows the coal to be brought out in cars on narrow tracks. The opening of the mine is at the foot of an almost perpendicular mountain side several hundred feet in height.

A strange and tragic incident of the explosion was that which caused the death of a rural mail carrier, who, at the instant of the explosion, happened to be upon a bridge about one hundred feet from the mouth of the mine and

directly in front of it. The force of the explosion drove from the mouth of the mine a vast tongue of flame which enveloped the mail carrier and burned him to a crisp in an instant. This unfortunate victim was the father of eleven children.

As soon as word of the disaster reached Birmingham a relief train was organized and hurried to Palos. Upon this train were representatives of the Birmingham Chapter of the Red Cross. The mining company immediately gave its private office to the Red Cross and relief headquarters were established with a Red Cross flag conspicuously displayed at the entrance within two hours after the accident. Red Cross headquarters were in charge of Mr. "Jack" Cabaniss, whose mother, Mrs. E. H. Cabaniss, is vice chairman of the Birmingham Chapter, and Mr. Maurice Willows, chief probation officer of Birming-

PALOS, ALABAMA, AFTER DISASTER OF MAY 5, 1910.

ham. These young men, without rest day or night, gave invaluable assistance in providing necessary food and clothing, in quieting and comforting the excited and distracted people of the village, and in helping to arrange for the disposition of the dead, etc.

Mr. Joseph C. Logan, representing the Red Cross Institutional Member at Atlanta (the Atlanta Associated Charities), in response to a telegraphic request from the National Director, hurried to Palos where he arrived on the morning of May 7th. His experience and efficient assistance were immediately joined to the efforts of the Red Cross representatives from Birmingham, bringing added confidence and satisfaction to all engaged in the relief work. Major Charles Lynch, head of the First Aid work of the American Red Cross, also hurried to Birmingham to offer his services in the rescue and relief work. His

counsel was of value in completing the organization and in preliminary arrangements for collecting relief funds by the people of Birmingham.

Many helpful volunteers rallied about the Red Cross and what had at first been a scene of the utmost confusion rapidly became quiet under the calm and orderly procedure of those in charge of the work of relief. The officers of the Palos Coal Company were most considerate and helpful. They authorized the Red Cross representatives to draw freely upon the supplies of provisions and clothing in their commisssary department. In addition to contributing in this way to the immediate necessities of the situation, the Coal Company a few days later gave a cash contriution of $5,000 to the General Relief Fund.

As in the case of Mulga, the hospital car and first aid corps of the Ten-

RESCUING BODIES FROM PALOS MINE, PALOS, ALABAMA, AFTER DISASTER OF MAY 5, 1910. NINETY MEN AND BOYS KILLED.

nessee Iron and Coal Company was quick to reach the scene of the disaster, and while no lives could be saved, the first aid corps proved itself to be of the greatest assistance in bringing out bodies from the gas-filled mine. One who has not witnessed the scenes following a great mine disaster can scarcely conceive of the extreme danger and the almost superhuman labors involved in the work of rescue.

The Red Cross Chapter immediately announced that its treasurer, Mr. W. H. Manley, of Birmingham, would receive relief contributions. All the Birmingham newspapers spoke in the highest praise of the work of the Red Cross at Palos and all opened their columns for the publication of the names of contributors to the relief fund. In compliance with a telegram from the

Chapter, the National Director went to Palos, arriving there on the afternoon of May 7th. Bodies of the men killed were at that time being rapidly brought out of the mine. The population of the village was gathered in quiet groups about the places used for morgues, while the usual throng of curious visitors tramped the streets or gathered upon hillsides commanding a view of the entrance to the slope. All the ordinary occupations and interests of the village had been abandoned. Weeping women with little children came constantly to the Red Cross headquarters where their stories of distress and need were given a sympathetic hearing and prompt response.

Simple information such as was necessary to enable the Red Cross to deal intelligently with the victims of the disaster was recorded and gradually all of the operations of the relief work were simplified and systemized. After

ENTRANCE TO PALOS MINE IS AT THE FOOT OF THIS ROCKY CLIFF WHERE CROWD IS GATHERED.

satisfying himself that the work was well started and being carried on according to proper methods, the National Director went to Birmingham, where, on the evening of the 7th, he met with a group of business men for a conference as to the steps desirable in the collection of a large fund for relief purposes. On Monday, May 9th, a mass meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce at which a General Committee of twenty-five representative men was appointed to canvass the business community for relief contributions. After considering the situation carefully it was decided to attempt to raise a fund of $50,000. The General Relief Committee appointed many sub-committees to canvass the different lines of business in the community. This General Committee appointed a treasurer other than the treasurer of the Red Cross Chapter. It

had been hoped that all the funds might be placed in the hands of a single treasurer for the sake of directness and to avoid any confusion of the public mind. A few days later any danger of confusion or duplication was prevented by the creation of a joint executive committee made up of representatives of the General Relief Committee and the Red Cross Chapter. This joint committee has charge of the expenditures of both Red Cross funds and the funds raised by the General Committee.

It was suggested by the Nationad Director of the Red Cross that Mr. William M. McGrath, general secretary of the Birmingham Associated Charities, be engaged to take charge of the relief work at Palos for as long a period as his services are required. This suggestion met with general favor and the Associated Charities very kindly gave Mr. McGrath leave of absence for this duty.

As in the Mulga disaster, a large proportion of the men killed were unmarried and the number of women and children left dependent by the disaster was smaller than first was feared. A preliminary canvass of the situation indicated that the total number of children under 14 years of age would not exceed 65 or 70, and the number of widows would not exceed 50. Based upon these figures, it was estimated that relief funds aggregating $50,000 would be sufficient to meet the most urgent demands resulting from the disaster.

The occurrence of the Palos explosion had the curious effect of arousing new and greater interest in the Mulga disaster. As a result of this revitalized interest the General Relief Committee organized after the Palos disaster voted to apply its funds alike to the relief of victims of both the Mulga and Palos explosions.

The Birmingham Chapter of the Red Cross is entitled to a special word of commendation for its prompt and effective action instantly upon the occurrence of the disaster at Palos. That the people of Birmingham and Palos highly appreciated the work of the Chapter was evidenced by the numerous cordial references to it in the newspapers, in public meetings and wherever groups of people were brought together. The Chapter had been organized but a few weeks. In fact, its organization was scarcely completed when the disaster occurred. Had its officers been reluctant or indecisive they could have found excellent reasons for delay in view of their inexperience and their incomplete organization. But they did not hesitate and the result is that they have established themselves in the knowledge and esteem of the people of Birmingham in such a manner as to reflect credit upon themselves and upon the national organization to which they belong.

PERMANENT RELIEF WORK AT CHERRY.

ERNEST P. BICKNELL, NATIONAL DIRECTOR AMERICAN RED CROSS.

SINCE the last issue of the BULLETIN the plans for the permanent relief of victims of the Cherry, Illinois, mine disaster have been completed and put into operation. These plans are under the direction of a permanent board to be known as The Cherry Relief Commission. The commission consists of representatives of the different relief funds which, for the purpose of effective distribution, have been either consolidated or brought under centralized control. Membership of the commission is as follows:

Chairman, Hon. L. Y. Sherman, representing the State of Illinois.
Secretary, Duncan McDonald, representing the United Mine Workers of America.
Ernest P. Bicknell, representing the American Red Cross.
J. E. Williams, representing the Relief Committees of Streator, La Salle, Peru, and Oglesby.
E. T. Bent, representing the Illinois Coal Operators Association.

The commission has appointed Mr. James Mullenbach, of Chicago, executive secretary. The Northern Trust Company of Chicago has been appointed financial agent of the commission and will have custody of the funds, administering them in accordance with the plans and directions of the Commission. The Trust Company will perform this service without charge. No member of the Relief Commission will receive any compensation for services. A small salary will be paid to the executive secretary. Beyond this there will be only nominal expenses incidental to the work, such as postage, stationery, etc.

The commission has adopted a carefully devised plan for dealing with those entitled to the benefits of the relief funds. Widows with small children will in most instances be given pensions which will continue until one or more of their children have reached the age of fourteen years when they may legally take wage-earning employment.

Number of families pensioned	115
Number of children under 14 in pensioned families	435
Average age of children in pensioned families	5 years
Average duration of pensions	6 years

Other dependents upon men killed in the mine will receive "lump" allowances, based upon a careful study of the needs in each instance.

The amount of money available for carrying out this permanent relief plan, together with the sources from which it is derived, is substantially as follows:

State of Illinois	$100,000
American Red Cross	85,000
United Mine Workers of America	64,000
Mathiessen-Hegeler Zinc Company	10,000
Illinois Coal Operators Association	5,000
Streator, Illinois, Relief Committee	5,000
Peru, Illinois, Relief Committee	4,200
La Salle, Illinois, Relief Committee	3,600
Oglesby, Illinois, Relief Committee	2,100
Total	$278,900

Through the intelligent and tactful intervention of Mr. J. E. Williams, a banker of Streator, Illinois, the St. Paul Coal Company, of Cherry, and representatives of the victims of the mine disaster, entered into negotiations for a settlement of damage claims against the company without the expensive and protracted litigation which ordinarily follows a great disaster. As a result of these negotiations a basis of settlement was reached which has been accepted by the Coal Company and by most of the families of victims of the disaster, and which is regarded as, perhaps, the most liberal in the history of such transactions in the United States. The company agrees to pay to each widow of the men killed in the disaster the sum of $1,620, and to assume all expenses which the widows have incurred or undertaken in the direction of employing attorneys and entering suits against the company. To the legal heirs of each single man killed in the disaster the company will pay $500. In certain instances in which helpless relatives were solely dependent upon unmarried men killed, such relatives are paid $1,620. In reaching this agreement, the English compensation law was taken as a basis, that law providing that the heirs of an employee killed in the line of duty shall receive compensation equivalent to his wages for the three years preceding his death. The credit for this settlement, which avoids the wasting of large sums in exhausting and embittering litigation, is due primarily to Mr. Williams, above mentioned, and secondarily, to the enlightened generosity of Mr. A. J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, which controls the St. Paul Coal Company of Cherry.

SOCIETY FOR THE AID OF THE MILITARY WOUNDED AND THE FLOODS OF THE PARIS REGION.

(Extracts from the BULLETIN of this Branch of the French Red Cross).

THE moment that news reached Paris of the floods which threatened a large part of the country, the Marquis de Vogue sent to all the branches the following despatch:

"In view of the disaster place yourselves at the disposition of the authorities for relief work; keep us informed of requirements in materiel and personnel; we may be able to provide both."

At the same time he announced the opening of a subscription bureau for the benefit of the victims and appealed to the generosity of the public. Later we will see how this appeal was heard. Our branches in the country obeyed with enthusiasm and devotion the orders of the President. Their reports came in constantly during the month. In a later BULLETIN we will report what was done in the country, but it was at Paris that the flood did the greatest damage, and of Paris only will we speak in this BULLETIN.

At the same time that the Marquis de Vogue sent instructions to our branches, Countess d'Haussonville, President of the Women's Committee, appealed to its members, its associates, and its nurses in Paris, who immediately placed themselves at the disposition of the Committee.

The disaster caused by the flood increased day by day. By January 25 a number of relief posts had been organized, and on the 26th six more were added. The entire number of these relief posts amounted to fifty-eight. Over sixteen hundred beds were provided in various refuges.

It was necessary to create something of a military organization, which recalled sad memories of the siege of Paris.

The posts were divided into five sections, at the head of each of which was placed a capable woman of the Women's Committee, and a representative of the Committee of the Aid to the Military Wounded Branch of the Red Cross.

In the meantime contributions of all kinds, clothing, provisions, etc., poured in at the headquarters of the Society. As it was not possible to receive all these supplies in our modest office, we were happy to accept the offer of the Duke and Duchess of Camastra to place their house, which was nearby, 85 rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honore, at our disposition. In this residence a veritable storehouse was created. The ladies of the Society took charge of it and maintained perfect order.

Every morning, thanks to the numerous automobiles kindly placed at the disposition of the Society by their owners, the messengers of each section left the office in Matignon street and made the tour of all posts, informing themselves of the needs, and taking note of all orders. These requisitions were brought to the Society's headquarters, and from there transmitted to the storehouse. In the afternoon a number of large wagons, placed at the disposition of the Society by the great stores of Paris, left the storehouse to distribute to all the posts provisions or clothing which had been requested in the morning. This service functioned with perfect regularity for three weeks. Over one hundred thousand garments and great quantities of provisions were distributed by February 23. Part of the provisions were purchased, but part were donated, particularly by the market people of the Halles, whose generosity seemed inex-

DISTRIBUTING FOOD SUPPLIES AT A RED CROSS STATION.

haustible. All that the Society wished to purchase was given to them at the lowest possible price, but a large part was donated.

After having promptly provided for the first needs it became necessary to establish a system that would prevent abuse. Therefore at each post was kept a record of the distribution, and no clothing was given out except to those

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT OF RED CROSS STOREHOUSE—RESIDENCE OF THE DUKE OF CAMASTRA.

who had cards from municipalities, from the cures of different localities, charitable societies, municipal counselors, in a word from responsible persons who could furnish recommendation for the recipients.

Thus, as far as possible, vagrants or imposters who had not suffered at all from the floods were prevented from profiting by these contributions of charity.

Besides the service of the regular relief posts, money, food, clothing, and bedding were distributed to many communes of the Seine. Another very important service was established—that of workrooms. A large number of women offered to make garments, as it was necessary to aid many of the

AUTOMOBILE SERVICE.

sufferers who had lost all their clothing. These volunteer workwomen were stationed at twelve different workrooms about the city, and sewed everything in the way of clothing for men, women, and children. Later five more workrooms were established, at all of which the women victims were employed and paid for their work.

The subscriptions in money showed remarkable results. By February 23, $531,590 had been received. To this should be added the generous donations of those who met the expenses of the posts in their charge.

Société de Secours aux Blessés Militaires
188 - Hôtel du Duc de Camastra - Chargement des Voitures de Vêtements pour les Inondés

LOADING CLOTHING ON AUTOMOBILE FOR DISTRIBUTION.

In this sum is included $60,000 raised by the Syndicate of the Parisian Press. Twenty thousand dollars of this amount, at the request of the Press, was presented to the clergy of different denominations as follows: $12,000 to the Roman Catholic church; $5,000 to the Protestant church, and $3,000 to the Jewish church.

PREPARING A MEAL—RED CROSS STATION AT IVRY.

A RED CROSS REFUGEES' DINNER TABLE.

The great banks, important societies, wealthy individuals gave large amounts, but the modest subscribers came also with their mites, which were received with the same gratitude. We will publish later a list of all subscribers.

It was the same with the gifts of clothing, both from the large shops and the modest individuals.

RED CROSS INFIRMARY AT IVRY.

RED CROSS BARRACKS FOR REFUGEES.

A CORNER OF THE RED CROSS VILLAGE BUILT FOR REFUGEES.

A register has been opened wherein are inscribed the names of those who will contribute furniture to the sufferers when they are able to return to their homes. Our committee has arranged with the Charity Association, which will investigate cases and keep us informed of those most in need of this aid.

Two hundred and fifty-four of the diplomaed nurses were in constant care of the refugees, distributing food and clothing, and caring for the sick.

The waters little by little subsiding, the Society changed its mode of activity. The relief posts opened for the emergency aid were successively closed, save a few which were still necessary for shelter for those whose homes were still uninhabitable. Other posts were replaced by permanent committees composed of prominent persons of the locality and delegates of the Red Cross Central Committee, under the direction of the headquarters of the Society.

The duties of the permanent committees consist in receiving the requests for aid, and deciding, after inquiry, what assistance shall be given.

The President of the Red Cross, Marquis de Vogue, who in spite of his

THE RED CROSS SENDING CHILDREN TO THE COUNTRY UNTIL PARENTS COULD AGAIN CARE FOR THEM.

eighty years, was in constant attendance either at headquarters or in visiting the relief posts, the other officers and many members, including the nurses, were most indefatigable in their devotion to the work.

Thanks to all this cooperation, but thanks also to its powerful organization which enabled it so rapidly to utilize this cooperation, we think we have a right to say that our Society showed itself equal to the greatness of the duties which were imposed upon it, and worthy of the confidence reposed in it by the public that so willingly provided it with the necessary resources.

The Bulletin of the Association of French Women, a branch of the French Red Cross, reports the good work it did during the flood relief. It received besides much food, clothing and supplies, over $73,000. It established some forty relief stations, chiefly in the suburbs of Paris. In its letter to its sub-committees the Association said:

"The Association feels it a duty to remind all the committees, particularly at this time just preceding elections, that it has nothing to do with politics, and that it must not throw itself into the struggle of parties at a time when all good

French people should have no other thought than to mitigate the sufferings and misery caused by this national disaster."

A number of children were sent to different places for temporary care until normal conditions should enable their parents to again support them.

FRANCE THANKS AMERICA.

Premier Briand, at a luncheon given in his honor by the Association of American and English Newspaper Correspondents in Paris, and at which American Ambassador Bacon and M. Lepine, prefect of police, were present, spoke feelingly of the generous sympathy extended to France by the United States and England during the recent flood.

"The great movement of sympathy awakened throughout the civilized world, particularly in the United States and England," said the prime minister, "was our greatest comfort and encouragement, and left throughout France a profound and imperishable sentiment of gratitude. In my own name and in the name of the government, as well as that of the entire French people, I desire publicly to extend our thanks."

SERVIAN FLOOD.

Throughout the country of Servia great floods occurred in April, and the American Consul, Mr. Robert S. S. Bergh, appealed through the State Department to the Red Cross for aid. Our papers on April 23 stated:

"Floods throughout the country apparently are growing worse. Nine deaths are reported, and the damage is estimated at many millions of francs. The residents of the villages in the Morava valley are fleeing in all directions to escape the rise of the waters. Rescue work is proceeding vigorously, under the personal direction of King Peter."

The letter of the consul is given below, which tells of the response of the American Red Cross:

"BELGRADE, SERVIA, April 26, 1910.

"THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS,

"Washington, D. C.

"SIRS: I have the honor to confirm my telegram of the 23rd instant:

"'Can you wire thousand for Servia's flood sufferers,' to which I received reply from the Department of State:

"'Draw on the Secretary of State for five hundred dollars American Red Cross contribution for Servian flood sufferers.

"'KNOX.'"

"Consequently I drew a draft for five hundred dollars on the Department of State and discounted the same, receiving 2,540 francs, which amount I handed over to the Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, in the name of the King of Servia, the Servian Government and the flood sufferers, expressed his great appreciation and thanks. The Minister was evidently moved by the promptness with which the aid was sent.

"The flood has swept over the center of Servia, the fertile district of Shumadia and its chief town Kragujevaz, at which place alone some 200 families have been left without shelter and belongings. Till now 15 bodies have been recovered, but it is estimated that the total number will exceed forty. All the crops have been destroyed and a large amount of cattle drowned. The benevolent associations in the whole country have started collections. The King with the Crown Prince and four of the Ministers visited the district.

"The Servian Parliament has voted a first aid of Dols. 100,000. Some of the more important contributions received up to the present are:

The King of Servia	Dols.	2,000.
The Government	"	4,000.
The Municipality of Belgrade	"	4,000.
The Servian Red Cross	"	2,000.

"I beg to enclose herewith receipt for 2,540 francs from the Servian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and banker's exchange voucher for draft gold.

"I have the honor to be, sirs, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT S. S. BERGH,

"American Consul."

MEXICAN FLOODS.

Consul-General Hanna, who has been the representative of the American Red Cross in the flood relief work at Monterey, Mexico, in a letter lately received at Red Cross headquarters, says:

"It will undoubtedly be interesting to you to know that our relief work during the past few months has been productive of great good in many respects. Not only have thousands of poor, suffering, unfortunate people been saved from hunger and cold, but the work has been so diplomatically conducted by the workers as to produce a wholesome and friendly feeling amongst the officials and people in this part of the country.

"Your special representative here has received the thanks of the officials of two States, the City Council of Monterey has passed an ordinance of thanks, the Catholic archbishop has called and expressed thanks for the work done for his people, the ladies of the Mexican National Red Cross, who are the leading ladies of Monterey, have given what was considered the most brilliant and attractive reception given in this state for many years. The ladies have also presented me with a gold medal, the Casino has elected me to honorary membership, which was the first of the kind of that exclusive organization.

"I do not enumerate these facts in a boasting manner, but simply that you and your associates in the National Red Cross may understand that our work in Northern Mexico has been appreciated by the Mexican people. And our American people living here are simply delighted at the good results.

"It is my purpose to have the gentleman who has been in charge of our relief stores during the winter make out a more detailed report than has yet been sent to you in order that you may know the magnitude of our distribution.

"The fund with which the Red Cross has backed us during the winter has kept us going and enabled us to pay the actual bills for the distribution of the great quantities of supplies which have been sent me from the United States. A part of this money is still to my credit at the State Department, but when the vouchers are turned in along with the account, which I shall render later, it will be seen that the most of that fund has been already spent.

"It has been my endeavor to make this money go as far as possible, and I can truthfully assure you that nothing has been wasted. I could have drawn out all of that fund before this time, but quite a number of my friends in the different parts of the United States have stood by me and I concluded to use their money and what I was able to put in, and keep the Red Cross fund as a sort of reserve for finishing up the work in a creditable and proper manner. I sincerely hope that our work here will be in every way pleasing to the officers of the American National Red Cross."

Mr. Clarence A. Miller, the American consul at Tampico, Mexico, sends the following very interesting report of the distribution of seeds purchased with a special appropriation made by the Red Cross before he left Matamoros.

"As soon as notice was received that money would be available for this work letters were written to representative persons and officials of the various ranches, whose personal acquaintance I had made in the distribution of blankets and provisions, asking them for lists of farmers, flood sufferers, who were

in need of seed for planting and who did not have the money with which to buy the same. I attach hereto the lists received from these various parties, which call for a much greater amount of seed than could be purchased with the money available.

"While waiting for these lists steps were taken to secure the best possible seed at the most reasonable prices. Sixty cargoes of seed corn, four tons of cotton seed, two hundred and fifty pounds of watermelon seed and some Mexican beans were purchased.

"After the seed was all assembled in Matamoros, permission was obtained from President E. N. Brown, of the National Lines of Mexico, for the free transportation of all the seed from Matamoros to the various points of distribution between Matamoros and Aldamas.

"After taking into consideration the losses on the various ranches, the seed was proportioned in the way that seemed most necessary and advisable. The seed was delivered by me personally at the various railroad stations to representatives in whose character and integrity I had confidence. These persons were requested to send me lists of those to whom the seed was distributed. This was done in nearly every instance and these lists are also attached to this despatch.

"Undoubtedly this seed distribution was a great benefit to the flooded district. As stated in a previous despatch from Matamoros, these farmers had lost everything and had no money with which to buy seed even if it had been available. In addition it is also true that scarcely any seed was available at any price, and it was only through the use of telegrams that seed was obtained in this district. Farmers who received this seed were very appreciative and it will be a long time before the results of this work will be forgotten. Since I left Matamoros there have from time to time appeared in the *Monterey News* interviews with persons from this flooded district who have spoken very hopefully with regard to the prospects of the present crop. Indications are now that the farmers in this district will have a good crop and will be placed on their feet again.

"I wish to take this occasion to thank the department and the American Red Cross for the confidence reposed in me in giving me the opportunity to do this work, and sincerely trust that my work in distributing relief supplies in the form of provisions and blankets and in the distribution of this seed will meet with the approval of the department and the Executive Committee of the Red Cross."

Mr. Miller's full report, with all vouchers and lists, has been received and shows that seeds were distributed to 832 farmers.

DRAKESBORO MINE DISASTER.

AS later reports reached the Red Cross that there was much suffering at Drakesboro, Ky., due to the mine disaster there early in February, Mr. G. M. Hubbard, general secretary of the Institutional Member of the Red Cross at Cincinnati, the Associated Charities, in response to a telegram sent from the Red Cross, started immediately for the district. Mr. Hubbard's report is quoted below:

"The disaster occurred in the Browder mine, midway between Browder and Drakesboro. I interviewed the officials of the Browder mine both at Browder and Drakesboro; also Col. James T. Pierce, proprietor of the Black Diamond mine at Drakesboro; Mr. U. W. Jenkins, cashier of the Citizens' Bank at Drakesboro; the proprietors of several stores, and several workmen in the mines. I left the mines at 5:40 p. m. Friday and arrived in Cincinnati at 7:30 Saturday morning.

"The disaster was caused by an explosion of powder and gas in the mine. Thirty-four men were killed instantly, and one man died very shortly afterward from his injuries. Two other men were very seriously injured but have recovered sufficiently to walk about and will soon be able to resume their work.

"Of the thirty-five men killed twelve were unmarried, with no one dependent upon them for support. This includes one man, who, though married, was separated from his family and not contributing to their support. Of the twenty-three men who had families dependent upon them for support nine (three white and six colored) had no children. Most of these childless wives were young, the oldest among them being forty-five. Eleven left widows with children, and two had mothers with children dependent upon them. In addition to this there was one family in which the mother was already deceased, leaving the children without any parents at all.

"Of the fourteen families in which there are children that were thus deprived of their income one owns a small farm and received insurance amounting to $1,500.

"Of the remaining thirteen, seven white and two colored (making a total of nine), have moved from the vicinity of the mine to other neighborhoods and towns, some of which are nearby and others are a considerable distance away, thus leaving four widows and mothers with children, and one family of children, both parents dead, in the immediate vicinity of the mine.

"One thousand five hundred and fifty dollars have been raised for the benefit of the sufferers, of which sum $1,000 was contributed by the National United Mine Workers. Of the total sum $250 has been expended under the supervision of Mr. U. W. Jenkins, cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Drakesboro; $550 more has been expended under the direction of C. M. Carter, secretary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers' District, No. 23, headquarters at Center City, Ky. The distribution has been made through a local committee of miners of which a Mr. Gore is chairman. They thus have about $750 still on hand. The local district of the United Mine Workers has also promised $1,000 additional, and it is expected that official action on this matter will be taken this coming week.

"On account of the absence for the day of Mr. Gore, the chairman of the local miners' committee, I was unable to ascertain the number of people that are now receiving help and the amount of weekly expenditures. I consulted

Google

the two members of the miners' committee that were at the mine, but they were not acquainted with these details. I learned however that the amount given depends upon the size of the family. One woman with whom I talked who lost a fourteen-year-old son in the mine, who is a widow with five younger children, is receiving $6.50 per week.

"Perhaps the chief weakness of their work is that they have no constructive policy looking to the development of self-support and permanent adjustment of the affairs of the families so that they will be independent when the funds are exhausted.

"Thus far the families have been well cared for, for in addition to the help that they have had from the relief funds, the neighbors and friends have rendered them many kindnesses. The four widows with children and the family of children, both of whose parents are now dead, who remain in the vicinity of the mine, will probably be well looked after, while those who have moved into other neighborhoods will not be an excessive burden upon the charitable resources of their respective communities. All except three of the widows without children have gone to other neighborhoods and will probably have little difficulty in becoming self-supporting.

"With $750 still on hand, and $1,000 more in prospect, there is no necessity for immediate action on the part of the Red Cross, whatever its ultimate action may be.

"It was a pleasure for me to perform this service for the Red Cross and I trust that you will consider me at your command at any time."

Mr. Hubbard was requested to keep the Red Cross informed if developments were such as to require its aid.

The Red Cross is greatly indebted to Mr. Hubbard for his kind aid, and to the Associated Charities of Cincinnati, not only for permitting his absence but also for donating his services, as they declined any remuneration for the time he had given to this Red Cross work.

MOUNT HOPE FIRE.

The latter part of March a serious fire occurred at Mount Hope, W. Va. The services of the Red Cross were offered to the Governor if they were desired. Governor Glasscock replied:

"Property loss only at Mount Hope. Nearby towns can take care of the people. I have forwarded tents for temporary shelter. Will advise you if services are required.

"WM. E. GLASSCOCK."

The Red Cross Institutional Member in Pittsburg kindly consented to send some one to assist in the relief work if necessary.

LAKE CHARLES FIRE.

The latter part of April the press reported the destruction by fire of the greater part of the town of Lake Charles, La. Inquiry was made of the mayor as to the extent of the disaster, and if Red Cross assistance was desired. Mr. Richards replied that one hundred and nine houses were destroyed, but that the situation could be handled locally.

NEW YORK AND OHIO FLOODS.

Serious floods occurred the last of February and first of March, both in Ohio and New York State. Red Cross assistance was proffered in each case, but fortunately the floods were not of long duration, and each locality was able to provide the temporary assistance that was required.

ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

AN article from the London *Times* of January 5, 1910, has been sent to the Red Cross, containing references to the Genio Civile, the body of Government Civil Engineers, in whom the actual control of the city of Messina is centered. As this article refers to the American Village, calling it "The most successful block of the temporary city," which "was built and completed in July, a credit to its architects and the American Navy," and for whose construction as well as some of the materials the American Red Cross supplied the funds, we are glad to report that, though for a time, as stated in the article, a deep ditch was dug in front of the church and school houses so that they could not be occupied; all these are now in use. Mr. John Elliott, the American artist, who devoted so much time to the plans for the buildings of this village, took five of the small square cottage windows, filled them with red glass, and placed them in the rose-window of the church so as to form a red cross, which led to a proposal that the church should be called Santa Croce, the Church of the Holy Cross.

We regret to say that, though it was requested that some of the material should be used in constructing a hotel, the Genio Civile has not utilized the building for this purpose, and it is at present applied to no useful purpose. Our American Red Cross hopes to arrange for its use in another manner so as to be of aid to many of those still suffering from the need of proper shelter.

WILLIAM BAYARD CUTTING, JR.

WILLIAM BAYARD CUTTING, JR.

WILLIAM BAYARD CUTTING, Jr., to whom the American Red Cross was so deeply indebted for his work as its special representative in southern Italy during the earthquake relief, died in Egypt last March. In spite of his frail health Mr. Cutting gave himself with absolute devotion to the ardous and harrowing work of this relief. Our readers will remember his most interesting report published in the RED CROSS BULLETIN of April, 1909, a report interesting not only from the nature of its contents, but also because of the charm of its style. The Red Cross gold medal of merit was unanimously voted to Mr. Cutting at the annual meeting of 1909, and sent to him with a letter of appreciation from President Taft as President of the Red Cross.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Red Cross Executive Committee:

"RESOLVED, That this Executive Committee deplores the death of Mr. William Bayard Cutting, Jr., of New York, who, at Messina, Italy, rendered most valuable service to the cause of humanity by consecrating his time and efforts to the relief of the sufferers from the Messina earthquake, and

"RESOLVED FURTHER, That this vote be spread upon the records of the Red Cross, and that a copy be sent to the members of the family of the deceased."

A sketch of Mr. Cutting's life is reprinted from the *Harvard Bulletin.*

"William Bayard Cutting, Jr., '00, died at Assouan, Egypt, on March 10, of pneumonia. He was the son of William Bayard and Olivia Murray Cutting. He was born in New York on June 13, 1878, and prepared for college at Groton School, entering Harvard in the autumn of 1896. The reputation for scholarly attainments, won at Groton, he more than sustained at Harvard where he earned a place in the first group of scholars three years in succession, was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and received the degree of A. B., summa cum laude, after three years of work. In college he took courses principally in history, philosophy, and economics, with scattering courses in the classics, music, and English literature. As time went on he devoted himself more and more to the study of modern European history, especially to the Italian Risorgimento, the Napoleonic era, and to French and Italian literature.

"His college interests, however, were not confined to scholarship. Always genial and sociable by nature, he took an active part in the various clubs, social and literary, to which he was elected, and gave some of his time also to athletics. He was one of the best undergraduate golf players of his time, was captain of the University golf team, and was runner-up in an intercollegiate golf tournament. For three years, also, he played on his class nine. He was, in addition, a good horseman, a first-class shot, and an excellent musician.

"In the summer of his junior year Cutting was offered the position of private secretary to the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, '52, then Ambassador to England. After much deliberation, he decided to give up his senior year at college and go to England. He remained in London as Mr. Choate's secretary until the spring of 1901, when he was married to Lady Sybil Marjorie Cuffe, the younger daughter of the fifth Earl of Desart. She, with a daughter, survives him. He and his wife returned to America the following summer, and after a short visit to California, he entered the Law School of Columbia Uni-

versity, where he remained throughout the year. He went to England in June, 1902, and in London was stricken down with a hemorrhage. From that time until his death he was more or less of an invalid, and was obliged to seek climates which were favorable to the nature of his trouble.

"In the autumn of 1903, Cutting moved to southern California, where he lived until the spring of 1905. While there he spent part of his time editing the *Nordhoff Ojai*, a local paper which he ran with characteristic care, enthusiasm, and scholarship. In the autumn of 1905, after a summer in the East, he went abroad, and there he remained with the exception of a short visit home last spring, until his death. During these years he lived in various places; some time in St. Moritz, later at Varenna, and still later at Milan. All this time he read and studied incessantly, delighting his friends at home with letters giving a lively picture of his life and pursuits. Having improved very much in health, he traveled with his family in Egypt in the winter of 1908, returning to Italy in the spring to become vice consul at Milan. To his consular duties he brought the same qualities of mind and character which he had shown as a scholar at Cambridge and as editor of the paper in California, and whether he was engaged on a search for lost luggage, or writing a report on pellagra, or on the tobacco industry of Lombardy, he was equally painstaking and zealous.

"Cutting was still vice consul at Milan at the time of the Messina disaster. He was ordered by Mr. Griscom, then ambassador to Italy, to go to Messina to establish a consulate. He was one of the first foreigners to arrive, and for weeks labored with energy and skill to relieve the suffering Sicilians, and to distribute the money subscribed in America. An interesting account of his experiences was afterwards published in the AMERICAN RED CROSS BULLETIN for April, 1909. Last autumn he was awarded one of the three gold medals by the American Red Cross, the other two recipients being Mr. Griscom and Commander Belknap, U. S. N.

"While at Milan, Cutting had taken examinations to enter the diplomatic service. It is said that his paper on international law is still preserved at the State Department as a model of its kind. Having been appointed secretary of legation at Tangier, he returned to America to visit the State Department, and to see his parents and friends. While at Washington he had another hemorrhage, but recovering in a few weeks he went back to his family in Italy, and there spent the summer. For various reasons he decided that he was unable to undertake the work at Tangier, therefore he resigned from the diplomatic service.

"Cutting now turned his thoughts seriously to Harvard where he had had a standing offer of an instructorship in more than one department. For university work he was more than usually well prepared. Well grounded in English literature, he had also a delightful English style. To a training in the classics he had added a wide and accurate knowledge of the languages and literatures of France, Germany, and Italy, and had also some acquaintance with Spanish. His knowledge of modern European history, especially on the diplomatic side, was extensive and minute. Always eager to enter into the active service of the university, he resolved to make a study of the various colonies and dependencies of England, and in this way to prepare himself to lecture on colonial government at Harvard. With this object in view, he and his family went to Egypt in November, and he at once began with great vigor to study the administration of that country. His strength was not sufficient, however, to meet the demands he made on it, and reluctantly he had to relinquish active work, although he read steadily official reports and blue books until almost the very end.

"Although Cutting returned to Cambridge for only two short visits after he left in 1899, yet his interest in the university never for a moment abated. He

read regularly the university publications, and followed the fortunes of Harvard with increasing enthusiasm. To the library he was always a friend, and the collections on Florence, Switzerland, and Napoleonic literature owe much to his generosity. His appointment two years ago as curator of Napoleonic literature, and this winter as John Harvard Fellow, gave him much pleasure, for he liked to think of himself as a university officer.

"To those who did not know Cutting it would be impossible to describe the many attributes which combined to make him one of the most lovable and delightful of men. To those who did know him such an effort would seem to be almost presumptous. Futile, however, as the attempt must be to set forth his character, yet some of its traits can be defined even if their nice intermingling is difficult to describe. He was, first, last, and always, a gentleman—gallant, sensitive, simple, refined. A learned man and a brilliant talker, he was too humble-minded to regard his accomplishments as out of the common run. It was, indeed, this very humility about which his friends had to argue with him, for he tended to be too distrustful of his own capacity. Only very recently, for instance, could he be convinced that he had sufficient learning to be an assistant or an instructor in history. Yet with a memory that never failed him, he could always call on his vast information, accumulated by reading and reflection. In scholarship, however, he belonged more to the type of those who acquire than of those who can make use of their learning in a productive form. Impetuous and ardent, he did not always maintain a proper proportion. One of the most clubable of men, with a keen sense of humor, nothing delighted him more than a small company of friends at a good dinner where the talk could take a wide range over the past, present, and future. But only by long analysis could all his characteristics be portrayed. Wise, courageous, human, urbane, accomplished, generous, unselfish, tender, loyal, he enlarged for his friends their views of friendship, and widened their understanding of character and attainments."

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY SULTAN MOHAMMED V.
(Latest photograph.)

THE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

(Written for the American Red Cross Bulletin by G. BIE RAVNDAL, American Consul-General, Beirut, Syria).

ABOUT twelve years after the conclusion of the Treaty of Geneva (1864), the Red Crescent was organized in Turkey as a substitute for the Red Cross. It is perhaps well to remember that it was founded on the basis of the Geneva or Red Cross Treaty to which Turkey gave its adhesion July 5, 1865. In such action of ratifying the principles of the Treaty of Geneva, Turkey was preceded only by France, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Sweden, and Norway, Denmark, Baden, Greece, Great Britain, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prussia.

The Conference of Geneva of July 6, 1906, adopted the following provision (Art. 18):

"In homage to Switzerland, the heraldic sign of the red cross on white ground, formed by reversing the federal colors, is continued as the distinctive emblem of the sanitary service of the armies."

Turkey was not represented at the Conference in Geneva in 1906, and although committed to the Geneva Treaty of 1864, in which the red cross flag and red cross badge were agreed upon, had in 1873 adopted the red crescent for its symbol.

At the Second Peace Conference at the Hague in 1907, at which the principles of the Geneva Treaty of 1906 were adapted to maritime warfare, Turkey apparently obtained formal recognition of her red crescent.

The proceedings on this score are described as follows in the January, 1908, number of the Bulletin International des Societes de la Croix-Rouge:

"——We know that during the Second Peace Conference which sat at the Hague in the summer of 1907, a breach was made in the unity of the distinctive emblem of the Red Cross, solemnly proclaimed by the Conference of Revision at Geneva in 1906, in this sense that Turkey was authorized to use the red crescent in place of the cross, and Persia the red lion and sun.

"In order to specify in what manner this concession was made, its exact scope and limitations, we deem it best to reproduce that portion of the minutes which applies to this subject:

"*Third Committee, Second Sub-Committee, meeting of July 2, 1907, under the presidency of His Excellency, Count Tornielli.*

"His Excellency, Turkhan Pasha, asked the privilege of reading a declaration in the name of the Ottoman delegation, to wit:

" 'On the occasion of the exchange of views which will take place for the purpose of finding the proper means of extending and completing the decision already taken at the First Conference regarding the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Treaty of Qeneva of 1864, the Ottoman Delegation considers it its duty to make the following declaration: As is well known, the Imperial Ottoman Government gave its adhesion to the principles of the Treaty of Geneva in all their bearings, but, at the same time, formulated reservations, since reiterated, on the subject of the flag of the Red Cross which was chosen by the Conference of 1864 as distinctive sign for military hospitals and ambulances.

" 'While recognizing most fully the inviolability of foreign ambulances

and hospitals covered by this flag, and while the officers commanding Ottoman army corps, in their orders of the day to the troops, invariably are enjoined to take particular care that the inviolability of the sanitary personnel and of the buildings placed under the Red Cross flag be rigidly respected, the Imperial Government, owing to certain particular considerations, has not seen its way clear itself to adopt it (the Red Cross flag). Obliged, in consequence, to find some other distinctive sign for its military hospitals and ambulances and for its sanitary personnel, it chose, for the purpose, the red crescent on white ground of which it has made use since 1873, giving notice thereof to the signers of the Geneva Treaty.

"'As the institution of a distinctive emblem only has in view enabling the belligerents easily to distinguish the hospitals, ambulances and other similar establishments placed under the regime of inviolability, the Imperial Ottoman Government believes that the nations assembled in this Conference cannot refuse to recognize the inviolability of the Red Crescent just as the Imperial Ottoman Government recognizes the inviolability of the Red Cross.

"'In consideration of the foregoing, the Ottoman Delegation asks the Conference kindly to accept the insertion in the Convention, which is to be prepared, of a special clause recognizing the Red Crescent as a distinctive sign of inviolability for the medical and sanitary service of the Ottoman Empire.'

"The President suggested that the Ottoman declaration appeared to apply to Art. V, and that it would be in order for the Delegation of Turkey to bring forward its proposition during the eventual discussion of said Art. V.

* * * * * * *

"His Excellency, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, offered some observations on the declaration, previously made by His Excellency, the First Delegate of Turkey, and in which the Ottoman Government—in the language of Baron Marschall—while proving the necessity of the employment of the red crescent for its hospital ships, averred that it would continue to respect the flag of the Red Cross. His Excellency, Baron Marschall, was convinced that in view of the declaration of His Excellency, Turkhan Pasha, the German Government would raise no objection to the recognition, and eventually to the protection of the hospital flag of the Ottoman Government on the same basis as that of the Red Cross.

"But he observed, that in the closing paragraph of his declaration, His Excellency, the First Delegate of Turkey, suggested the insertion of an article in respect to the right of the Ottoman Government to choose and employ a special flag. Owing to the difficulties which would attend the consequent modification of the previous treaties, he would ask His Excellency, the First Delegate of Turkey, not to insist upon his request for a special article, and to confine himself to his declaration.

"His Excellency, Turkhan Pasha, explained that he desired simply to obtain reciprocity, and that he hoped the Conference would find a solution satisfactory to his Government.

"His Excellency, Samad Khan, in the name of the Delegation of Persia, submitted the following declaration:

"'I also think, as His Excellency, the First Delegate of Germany, just has said, that it is not proper for the Conference to modify the previous treaties: but, on this occasion, I consider it my duty to recall the fact that, finding herself in the same position as that described by His Excellency, the First Delegate of Turkey, in his declaration which was supported by His Excellency, Baron Marschall, Persia, in signing the Convention of Geneva of 1906, had to make reservations regarding Art. 18.

"'As I had the honor of saying last year, as a Delegate of my country to

the Conference of Revision of the Treaty of Geneva, our difficulties in using the Red Cross as a distinctive sign of army sanitary services do not arise from religious ideas in respect to the cross which is venerated according to coranic laws, but from historic considerations. It is for the sake of the efficacy of the protection to be granted military sanitary establishments—the principal aim which all of us here pursue—that it is necessary, as so well explained by His Excellency, Baron Marschall, to be just as liberal in the matter of the employment by Persia, as distinctive sign, of the red lion and sun on white ground as in the matter of the employment by Turkey of the red crescent.'

"His Excellency, Mr. Carlin, considered it his duty, in the name of the Delegation of Switzerland, to make a remark and a reservation in reference to the declarations just submitted. He remarked that in the terms of the text of Art. 18 of the Treaty of Geneva of July 6, 1906, no religious significance was given the Red Cross emblem, which was unanimously adopted at the last Conference at Geneva, and which was recognized also by China in the communication which her delegation adopted in the plenary meeting of the Third Committee on the 24th of the present month, and which was annexed under litt. D to the minutes of the said meeting.

"Mr. Carlin read Art. 18 of the Treaty of 1906 as follows: 'Par hommage pour la Suisse, le signe heraldique de la croix rouge sur fond blanc, forme par interversion des couleurs federales, est maintenu comme embleme et signe distinctif du service sanitaire des armees.'

"He added that it was obvious that the declarations of the Turkish and Persian delegations could apply to maritime warfare only and could not, in any way affect the treaties of 1864 and 1906; that at this conference the only question was the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the said treaties, and that one of these principles—adopted unanimously, except by Persia, by the Conference of 1906—was the use of the red cross as the only sign, exclusively.

"Under the circumstances, Mr. Carlin had formally to reserve to himself the right to define more fully the attitude of his Government when Arts. V and V*a* of the German proposal should be discussed, and he should have received further instruction from the Federal Council.

"His Excellency, Samad Khan, remarked that he had been permitted to sign the Treaty of Geneva of 1906, notwithstanding the reservations which he had made regarding Art. 18.

"The President expressed the view that this discussion might more profitably be resumed when the Ottoman proposition should be examined if presented or in connection with Art. V."

While it does not appear that the discussion thereof was ever resumed, it is stated ("Texts of the Peace Conferences at The Hague, 1899 and 1907," by James Brown Scott) that Turkey signed the tenth convention at The Hague in 1907 (adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Treaty of 1906) "sous reserve du droit reconnu par la Conference de la Paix de l'emploi du Croissant Rouge."

The International Committee of the Red Cross has expressed its regret at this infraction of the Red Cross emblem "the necessity of which unity was recognized practically unanimously by the diplomatic conference of 1906."

It is, however, perhaps not amiss to remember that the original Red Cross movement—as it were—was started in 1048 by the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; also that the latter's modern successor, the Brandenburg Johanniterorden and the English order of the Knights of St. John had no small share in the origination of the present Red Cross societies. It may be surmised that the Turks have not forgotten their unsuccessful wars of more

than two hundred years with the Knights of Rhodes. Presumably it matters little to Mohammedans whether the cross is Greek or Maltese or the Cross of Geneva as long as its historical associations, as they most likely assume, are those of the Crusades.

The cross in the national or federal colors of Switzerland is said to have been adopted as a compliment to the canton of Schwyz, which in 1291, together with Uri and Unterwalden, formed a pact that constituted the germ of the present Swiss confederation, in which, in the upper, right-hand corner of its escutcheon carried a small white cross, the face of the shield being red and without further designs. I am not advised as to whether this white cross was originated by the famous Benedictine abbey of Einsiedeln in Schwyz, founded in the tenth century, or by Schwyz knights taking part in the Crusades, "——or otherwise. I doubt that the Swiss cross originated with the Crusades. It is more likely that as an emblem of Christianity since the days of the Catacombs and Constantine the cross was brought into Switzerland while the latter still formed a part of the Roman empire under the rule of wealthy abbots and nobles. Into Helvetian heraldry it possibly was introduced by one of the early German emperors who is said to have granted the Schwyz soldiers the privilege of carrying a silver cross in their colors owing to conspicuous bravery displayed by them in battle."

Just as crosses were used in various ways even before the Christian era, so the crescent has a varied history. The figure of the crescent is the Turkish symbol, and hence it has been regarded by Occidentals as the special emblem of the Mohammedan religion, although it is unknown to the Mohammedans of the farther East. This figure, however, according to competent authority (Hughes' Dictionary of Islam), did not originate with the Turks, but it was the symbol of sovereignity in the city of Byzantium previous to the Moslem conquest, as may be seen from the medals struck in honor of Augustus Trajan and others. The crescent has been the symbol of three different orders of knighthood; the first of which was instituted by Charles I., King of Naples, A. D., 1268; the second in 1448 by Rene of Anjou; the third by Sultan Selim in 1801. It must have been adopted by Mohammedans for the first time upon the overthrow of the Byzantine empire by Mohammed II, and it is now generally used by the Turks as the insignia of their creed.

The Red Crescent has had unusual difficulties to contend with, and is but little known to the world at large. With the advent of the new regime in Turkey, a new impulse, however, was given to it. His Imperial Majesty, Mohammed V, is said to be deeply interested in its development. It undoubtedly has a bright future in Turkey.

Under the circumstances, the following resume of the history of the Red Crescent, kindly sent me by His Excellency, Fayk G. della Sudda, President of the Red Crescent, will be read with sympathetic interest in Red Cross circles. The original in Turkish was prepared by Ahmed Raghib Bey, Chief Secretary of the "Conseil Superieur de Sante" in Constantinople, one of the founders of the Red Crescent.

THE OFFICE OF THE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY,
(Under the Protection of His Majesty).

CONSTANTINOPLE, *March 1, 1910.*

At the conference that met in the city of Geneva, 18th of August, 1864. the Ottoman Government also was represented, and had her part in the writing of the international contract. The Ottoman branch of the Red Cross,

which was called "The Red Crescent," by an international agreement, enjoying all the privileges of the Red Cross, had its first meeting on the 19th of September, 1877, in Beshik-Tash-Serai at the department of Pashas in Constantinople.

The society started with a capital of one hundred and ninety Turkish pounds, but on the breaking out of the Russian war there were 200,000 Turkish pounds delivered to the department of war for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. This sum was collected in a year-and-a-half by the local aid societies which the Red Crescent Society has been able to form both in Constantinople and in other provinces of the Ottoman empire, in Cairo, Alexandria, and in some of the most important cities of India. Also the European Red Cross societies, the government, and the people of Tunis, and the different branches of the English bank in India worked very efficiently in the collection of this sum. Besides, the Ottoman people spent about 74,000 pounds for traveling hospitals and 20,000 pounds for medical supplies.

As shown by the printed reports of the society at that time, which were published to inform the public and especially the philanthropists about the ways of spending the cash, and for the distribution of the relief supplies, the Red Crescent Society established a first-class hospital in Kavak, one in Beyler-Beyi, one in the department of "Pashas," and one in the department of "Aghas;" also homes for the emigrants in fifteen different places, in Constantinople and other large cities where physicians and surgeons were kept and other necessities provided. There were established also three standing hospitals in Adrianapolis, Varna, and Salonica; eight traveling hospitals in Roumelia, Erzeroum, and in Sirkeji, Constantinople, near the railroad station, and a hospital train on the railroad.

After the re-establishment of peace the Red Crescent Society appointed two committees to help the Ottoman captives and the wounded in the hospitals, and sent them where there was immediate need for relief. It also helped those who were found in the regions captured by Russia, and either brought them to Constantinople or treated them wherever they were found. The Red Crescent Society took care of more than 40,000 sick and wounded people, of whom 34,956 were treated in the hospitals proper of the society, and 4,500 by its doctors sent to the military and emigrant hospitals of the government. For this purpose the society employed altogether 673 persons, among whom there were 64 physicians, 34 surgeons, 5 pharmacists, besides distributing 5,000 pounds in cash and a great quantity of household goods.

During the Turko-Greek war, the society, by its existing capital and the 2,500 pounds in cash, and goods received from the Red Cross societies, hired an Italian steamer, *Roma*, and brought to Constantinople 712 wounded soldier from Ghudus, and 225 others from Salonica by the steamer *Aetna*. It also sent 400 bottles of quinine sulphate and many other supplies and medicines to be used for the wounded in the armies in Thessaly.

After the earthquake in Sicily, the Red Crescent, acting in the spirit of the Red Cross societies, sent 10,000 francs to the survivors of Calabria and Messina, and later on 2,000 francs to the wounded and sick people in Adana during the horrible happenings there.

It has to be admitted, however, that since the inception of the Red Crescent Society, it has not kept pace with the Red Cross societies in organization and efficiency. On the other hand, it has to be realized that there were a great many obstacles to its effectiveness during the age of despotism, and such an enterprise as the Red-Crescent can be encouraged only during this age of freedom. For this reason the society has been very active lately in its vigorous efforts to increase its capital.

Taking advantage of the privileges of this new era in Turkey, the society

expects to increase its means by charitable donations to be collected according to the Treaty of Geneva, and to receive honors by rendering services to humanity as are the Red Cross societies of today.

A FEW NOTES REGARDING THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION.

The present coat of arms of Switzerland dates from the treaty of 1815. Before that time there only existed the coat of arms of the Cantons. The Swiss coat of arms bears gueules with the silver cross. The cross is formed by four rectangles around a square; the length of the arms is one-sixth more than the width.

The seals of 1815 and 1848 gave a more massive form to this cross by making it of five equal squares. This arrangement was modified about twenty years ago by making one central square and four equal rectangles bearing the proportion of 6 to 7.

As to the *red* color which is found on several Cantonal coats of arms, it is accounted for as having been the rallying sign of the Scandinavian (?) or German settlers who peopled our Alpine valleys.

The cross itself has evidently a Christian origin; it is probable, in fact, that it belongs to the Canton of *Schwytz*, which has given its name to Switzerland at the same time that they imitated its coat of arms. *Schwytz* has on its coat of arms gueules with the small silver cross of the *Senestre du Chef.*

Originally the field of this flag was completely red; in consequence of acts of bravery the soldiers of Schwyz were authorized by a German emperor to carry the crucifix suspended from the end of the staff. The cross may gradually have been placed on the field itself. For that matter, halberds, swords, battle axes, etc., were ornamented with pierced crosses, recalling the benediction that the church had granted to them. The Cantonal uniform were also slashed (split) with white crosses, and, in all foreign armies, in which the Swiss took mercenary service, their flags were decorated with a great white cross, extending to the edges (fesse and pale).

The Cantonal flags often had also above the field a red band ornamented with a small white cross; for instance, Zurich has the end of black.

Summing up, we are of the opinion that the *Helvetic cross* has no relation with the Cross of Malta, of the order of St. John, or with the Crusades. It is quite simply a sign of faith of the Catholic church to which the ancient Swiss people were so strongly attached, and to which they never hesitated to devote their body and life.

TENDENCIES OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

By General Frankfort.

(Translation.)

THE American Red Cross, like most of the Red Cross societies of Europe, has published for several years a Bulletin, in which is given, with the desiderata of the society, its proposed or realized progress in its various functions, and also especially the measure in which it has been able to exercise its beneficent activities in any locality in the world.

Thus the October Bulletin, which we have just received, shows the American Red Cross in the relief work after the earthquakes in Sicily and Portugal, and particularly among the unfortunate survivors of the fearful massacres in the district of Adana.

But all the civilized countries are interested side by side in the prevention of the little that can be prevented, alas, of the cruelties of nature or the barbarities of man, and if the information given by the Bulletin in question on the special action of the American Red Cross may be valuable for its members and for the American public, it would prove a useless repetition to ourselves in connection with the information we have already given of the assistance given by our own Society.

The interest of the Bulletin, however, does not lie in this but in the tendencies manifested by the American Red Cross, special tendencies, but not at all peculiar, yet decidely more ambitious than those of its sisters in the Old World. Even the title which it gives to the Bulletin and to itself, the American Red Cross, is an indication of these ambitions, for, theoretically, it ought simply to be called "The Red Cross of the United States of North America," and this ambition declares itself in the first paragraph of the October Bulletin, where the American Red Cross, comparing its situation to that of four years ago, states:

"The Red Cross is fast becoming a very vital force throughout the world, a force that is bringing the nations closer together in the bonds of human sympathy, brotherhood and peace."

This is certainly a very noble object and one which cannot help being applauded, even if one is not among those who agree with the hopes of the peace advocates; but, however, this was certainly not the object that the originators of the Red Cross had in view nor one which the various European societies are following today, and if all of them have occasionally mitigated the sufferings not due to war it is precisely in view of war that they were created and for which they pursue their development.

The reports of the different American branches voluntarily reiterate this idea. A report from California says: "It is one of the functions of the Red Cross to create and foster enduring friendship between nations," and an account is given of the creation, under the auspices of the California branch, of a Chinese Red Cross auxiliary, where the dragon joins the cross, and the writer hopes will contribute to the destruction of our superstition regarding the Chinese and theirs regarding us.

From another point of view the Bulletin shows the intention of the American Red Cross to extend the limits of its activities beyond those which

Digitized by Google UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

appear to bind by their subtitles most of the European societies, notably the French society, which is called "The French Society for Aid to the Military Wounded."

"The work of the Red Cross," says Major Devol, who reports on the Canal Zone Branch, "includes three fields of action, war relief, international relief and emergency relief," and he enumerates in reporting the work of the Canal Zone Branch the sending home of an English family made destitute because of the desertion of the husband and father; the transportation of a French emigrant to the Pasteur Institute in New York, as he was without funds, etc., etc., a series of charities most meritorious, but of which, in France and other countries, the charity associations or administrative authorities would have taken charge.

But, while applying itself to special cases of interest, the American Red Cross has certainly higher ambitions; it is these, above all, as shown in its October BULLETIN, that we desire, as we said in the beginning, to reveal. It does not seek to isolate itself; on the contrary it claims only a place in the concert of the Red Cross which it aspires to realize, and it manifests the intention, at the Ninth International Conference of the Red Cross, which it hopes will be held at Washington, to propose that special attention be paid to the question of methods and measures necessary to regulate international assistance at times of great calamities.

But at present, and speaking for itself only, it summarizes the work that it has accomplished as follows:

"If, having proved to our people and to the world at large the use and value of our American Red Cross, we can now raise our endowment fund to a million dollars, so that by its income we may be always ready to render First Aid when great national or international disasters occur without having to wait for contributions to come in, and so that we may continue and carry on measures of teaching the hundreds of thousands of our men and women engaged in manufacturing, in mining, in railroading, etc., to be prepared to help themselves and each other in cases of the innumerable accidents of everyday life, our Red Cross will take its place among the greatest, most efficient, and most blessed forces not only of our own country but of the world itself."

To summarize, we repeat it is for this reason we have judged it interesting to reveal the American Red Cross obeying a tendency, especially characteristic, and, to employ a word which has not always been used in so noble a sense, aspiring to organize throughout the world a trust of universal benevolence.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

THE American Society of Superintendents of Training Schools for Nurses, and the Nurses' Associated Alumnæ of the United States, have lately celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding by Florence Nightingale of the first training school for nurses, in London, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in May, 1860. In view of the fact that largely due to the inspirtaion of Miss Nightingale's work during the Crimean war, the Red Cross societies of the world have been created for the furtherance of this same great humanitarian activity, the following letter from the President of the American Red Cross was sent to Miss Nightingale in congratulation of her ninetieth birthday, which occurred May 12th:

"MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, O. M.,
"London, England.

"MY DEAR MADAM: As the President of the Red Cross of America, I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the resolution that was recently adopted by the Executive Committee of the American organization.

"Permit me to add my personal felicitations upon your attainment of a ripe old age, and that you have the satisfaction of seeing the work that you initiated more than half a century ago assume vast importance in all countries as a concrete organization for ameliorating the suffering of humanity in peace and war.

"As long as the earth shall endure our race will accord to you all honor and admiration.

"Yours, faithfully,

"WM. H. TAFT."

[RESOLUTION]

BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Adopted May 16, 1910.

"As the person best known throughout the world for self-sacrifice and heroism in the cause of humanity, who applied the principles and put into practical operation the methods of our oragnization, the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross tenders to Miss Florence Nightingale our most sincere congratulations that she still abides with us and has seen the fruition of her early efforts and life work in ameliorating the suffering of mankind."

King George sent a congratulatory message to Miss Nightingale, whose friends had not told her of King Edward's death, fearing the injury such a shock might cause. King George's message was, therefore, read aloud to her as coming from "the King."

A sketch of Miss Nightingale's life as given by the societies referred to above is quoted. The fund of $250,000 given by a grateful English people to this noble woman, instead of being taken for her own personal use, was accepted on condition that she might devote it to the creation of this first training school for nurses. Thus the results of her merciful deeds have spread through-

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

out the world in many forms, and have blessed and will bless suffering mankind for the ages to come.

"Florence Nightingale, the daughter of an English family of wealth and influence, was born at Villa Columbaia, near Florence, Italy, in May, 1820. She was carefully educated at home and abroad, and surrounded with every advantage of home and social culture. Her interest was early aroused in matters of health, sanitation, in the care of the sick, and especially in causes of sickness, and in 1849 she entered for training the Deaconess Hospital at Kaiserswerth on the Rhine, conducted by Theodor and Frederika Fliedner. Following this she spent some time in visiting the more important English and continental hospitals, and in studying their construction, sanitation, organization and general administration.

"The outbreak of war in the Crimea, and the later awful history of the sufferings of the sick and wounded of the British army set the English people aflame with pity and indignation. The Secretary of War, Sidney Herbert, turned to Florence Nightingale, asking her to go out to the Crimea, on behalf of the English Government, with plenary power in all hospitals in the East, and in October, 1854, she left England, arriving at Scutari the day of the battle of Inkermann, November 4th. Its close found her with 5,000 sick and wounded men under her care.

"Among the most wonderful pages in history are those which tell of her work in the hospitals of the East during the next two years. Order was brought out of chaos, new measures of sanitary control were established, the mortality rate came down, and the old system of military government gave way to sane, humane administration.

"A great wave of gratitude and devotion swept over Great Britain, and the English nation desired to express it in the form of some public and permanent memorial.

"A fund of fifty thousand pounds was raised, and accepted by Miss Nightingale, on condition that she might devote it to the founding of a school for the training of nurses. In May, 1860, this fund, under the control of a committee known as the Nightingale Fund Committee, was devoted to the establishment of the Nightingale School for the Training of Nurses in St. Thomas's Hospital, London, on the Thames, opposite Westminster.

"From it has arisen a system of nursing, extending all over the civilized world, a change which a modern sociologist calls 'perhaps the best fruit the past half century has to show.'

"In 1856 Miss Nightingale was decorated by Queen Victoria for her services to the 'brave army' in the Crimea.

"In 1904, the Dignity of the Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem was conferred upon her by King Edward.

"In 1907 the Insignia of the Order of Merit was conferred upon her by King Edward.

"In 1908 the Honorable Freedom of the City of London was bestowed upon her by the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City.

"Miss Nightingale is now living at her home in South Street, Hyde Park, London, and has just passed her ninetieth birthday."

Miss Nightingale has written a large number of books and articles, pertaining mainly to nursing, hospitals, and hygienic questions.

SANTA FILOMENA.

(Florence Nightingale)

By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

When'er a noble deed is wrought,
When'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise.

The tidal wave of deeper souls
Into our inmost being rolls,
And lifts us unawares
Out of all meaner cares.

Honor to those whose words or deeds
Thus help us in our daily needs,
And by their overflow
Raise us from what is low!

Thus thought I, as by night I read
Of the great army of the dead,
The trenches cold and damp,
The starved and frozen camp,—

The wounded from the battle-plain,
In dreary hospitals of pain,
The cheerless corridors,
The cold and stony floors.

Lo! in that house of misery
A lady with a lamp I see
Pass through the glimmering gloom,
And flit from room to room.

And slow, as in a dream of bliss,
The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
Her shadow, as it falls
Upon the darkening walls.

As if a door in heaven should be
Opened and then closed suddenly,
The vision came and went,
The light shone and was spent.

On England's annals, through the long
Hereafter of her speech and song,
That light its rays shall cast
From portals of the past.

A Lady with a Lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.

Nor even shall be wanting here
The palm, the lily, and the spear,
The symbols that of yore
Saint Filomena bore.

FIRST AID DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

EVER since this department was organized it has been appreciated that if the Red Cross is to engineer a movement for instruction in first aid to the injured, which by its worth, may be made truly national in character, two things are essential. First, that technical knowledge of the subject in all its phases be represented on the first-aid committee of that organization, and, second, that complete teaching and working first-aid outfits, which would represent the best surgical skill, be adopted and approved by the Red Cross and thus, with an authoritative stamp of approval, be made available to all who desire to use them.

The names of the members of the first-aid committee have already been given in these pages. Doubtless, therefore, it has been noted that this committee will represent the various industries which are especially interested in first aid, and that it also comprises medical men who have made a special study of the subject. While the committee may be augmented in numbers if occasion arises it is realized that it can hardly be improved upon.

It is a pleasure to be able to announce that marked progress has already been made in like preparation of first-aid teaching and working outfits. The Red Cross small individual outfit is now procurable from the First-Aid Department. This consists of a metal case hermetically sealed, which contains a gauze bandage with a compress sewed to its center, a triangular bandage with methods of application printed upon it, two safety pins and a card giving directions for the use of the various articles. With this and splints, which usually can be procured without great difficulty, most common injuries may be treated. Dr. Crile, the eminent surgeon of Cleveland, Ohio, to whom the case was submitted, warmly expressed his approval of its design and manufacture. These outfits will cost twenty-five cents each when shipped by express at the expense of the purchaser. Postage is six cents per outfit.

A set of five teaching charts has also been prepared. These have been simplified as much as possible so that they show what the first-aid student should know of anatomy, but do not contain anatomical details which would prove confusing to him. The set can be obtained for $2, express charges to be paid by the purchaser.

Two editions of a new and smaller first-aid text book will be published at about the time this BULLETIN goes to press. One of these editions is designed for the worker in the industrial field and the other is for class use. The list price of each of these books will be thirty cents.

A small teaching outfit, which will contain all bandages, splints, etc., which are essential for teaching purposes, is nearly completed and may be expected within a month.

A Red Cross First-Aid Box for use as a wall cabinet in any industrial establishment, or in mines and on railways, has also been designed and will be obtainable within a brief period.

It is expected that the First-Aid Car, which is to be provided for the Red Cross through the generosity of the Pullman Palace Car Company, will be ready for service in the immediate future. As showing the general interest in first-aid instruction it is interesting to note that every railroad which has been

approached on the subject has manifested its willingness to haul this car free of cost to the Red Cross.

ALABAMA.

This state has been the scene of two mine disasters during the past quarter. Both were near Birmingham, the former at Mulga, where 39 men lost their lives and the latter at Palos, where the loss of life was over double. Dr. Shields, of the Red Cross, chanced to be near at hand at the time of the Mulga disaster and accompanied the first-aid corps of the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company

J. A. CARLIN. MACK SELF. SAM DOAK.

MEMBERS OF THE TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO. FIRST AID CORPS, ALL OF WHOM HAVE SAVED LIVES BY THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF THE PRINCIPLES OF FIRST AID.

to the scene. Major Lynch went to Palos as soon as notification of that disaster was received in Washington. In both cases, unfortunately, all men in the mine were killed, so there was no chance for first aid. In both cases the corps of the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company, which has been mentioned above, responded promptly to the call for assistance, and the personnel of that corps were very active in the rescue of bodies. Professional aid was also afforded to the rescuers in numerous instances.

The following account, which is quoted from the *Birmingham Age Herald*

of Tuesday, May 24, 1910, shows something of what is being done in the way of promoting first aid instruction in Alabama:

"The competitive drill of the first-aid to the injured corps at the chamber of commerce Saturday night demonstrated to the public the rescue methods which have proved so effective in many instances lately in the Tennessee company mines," said J. A. Rountree.

"This was the first contest of the kind ever held in the district, and was arranged by the general superintendent, E. E. Coxe, who is taking an active part in the organization of these teams, and devoting much of his individual time to their encouragement and advance.

"This work, which is somewhat new in the south, is in successful operation in the eastern coal fields, and is already gaining rapid headway in all mining districts.

HOSPITAL CAR, TENN. C., I. & R. R. CO.

"The Tennessee company is the first company supporting these organizations in the district, the first corps ever formed in the south being the Wylam-Ensley corps, who won the banner Saturday night, which was organized at Wylam about two years ago by Dr. W. S. Rountree.

"It was this corps which did such splendid rescue work at both Mulga and Palos during the recent disasters, and fully demonstrated their practical ability.

"The banner won Saturday night was for best team work, and the winners scored on average only five points short of perfect, while the Red Cross medals were awarded separately for best individual work. These medals were won by the four members of the Wylam team, A. R. Brown, A. H. Verchot, Will Crain, and Hugh Lynch, who made the four highest records, considered separately.

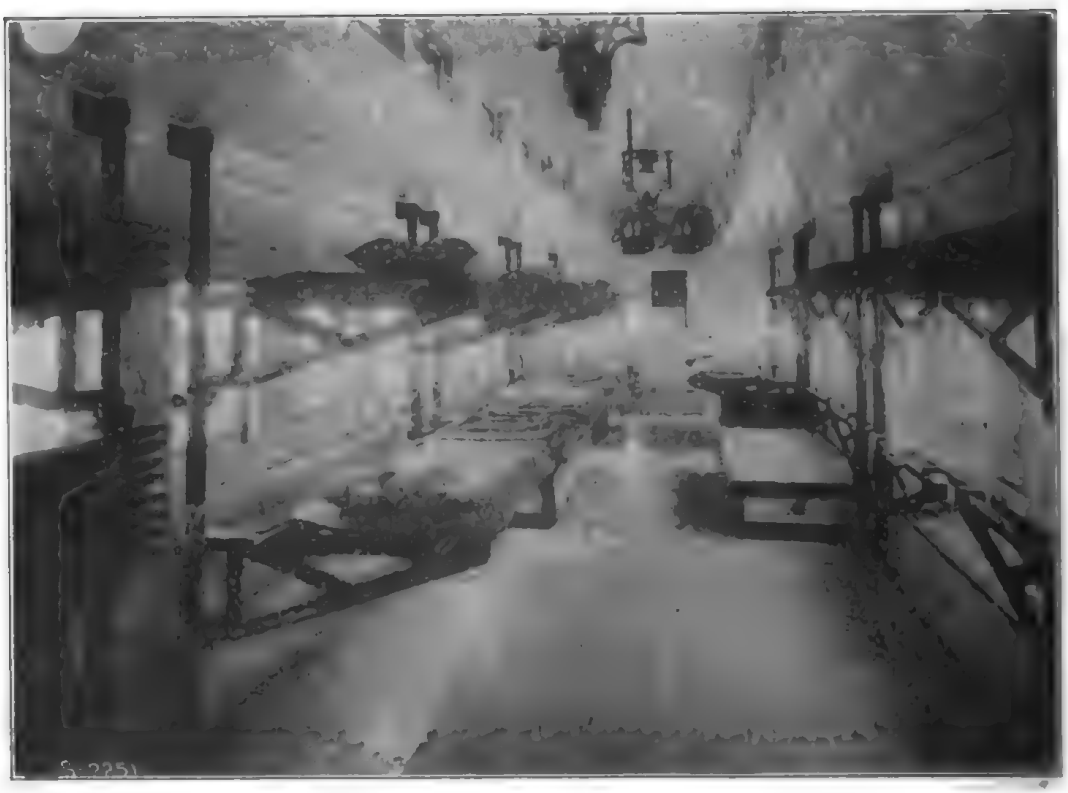
"Six teams completed, there being four picked men, representing each, who were accompanied by their district physician, who had organized and instructed them, Dr. Seay being from Whitwell, Tenn., Dr. M. C. Thomas from

Blocton, Dr. Head of Blue Creek, Dr. Jackson from Blossburg, Dr. C. N. Carraway of Pratt City, and Dr. W. S. Rountree of Wylam.

"This contest has aroused widespread interest, and it is probable that other corporations will follow with similar organizations. Representatives of all the coal and mining industries in the district were present Saturday night and were enthusiastic in their approval and indorsement."

The following is the summary of a report made to the First-Aid Department by M. J. Shields, first lieutenant, M. R. C., U. S. A., on his recent work in Alabama:

"Preliminary arrangements were made with Mr. Coxe, general superintendent, T. C. I. & R. R. Co., and with the larger coal companies in the Alabama field with the assistance of Mr. J. B. Allen, secretary of the Alabama Coal Operators' Association. Dr. W. S. Rountree, who has been so active and



WARD OF HOSPITAL CAR, TENN. C., I. & R. R. CO.

efficient in first-aid work in Alabama, also lent his aid. Meetings were held as follows:"

Mulga	April	18
Jones	"	19
Henry Eller	"	20
Blocton	"	21
Blossburg	"	22
Flat Creek	"	23
Wylan	"	25
Ensley	"	26
Lewisburg	"	27
Birmingham	"	28
Dolomite	"	28
Birmingham	"	29

Dr. Shields's remarks on his work in the Alabama field are as follows:

"You will note by the foregoing report that I have held fifteen meetings in the last two weeks and had a total of forty-one physicians present at the lectures. The total number of those who attended was 649, made up of all classes from iron, steel, and coal company presidents to miners, and in each place we have succeeded in arousing great interest in the work and perfecting an organization.

"At the unfortunate Mulga mine they were holding their first meeting after the organization of April 18, when the fatal explosion took place. As I stated in a personal letter I was one of the first at the mines going over in the T. C. I. & R. R. Co.'s hospital car carrying a corps of trained first-aid and rescue helmet men. Too much cannot be said of the splendid equipment and trained men of that company, due to the progressiveness and humane spirit

OPERATING ROOM, HOSPITAL CAR, TENN. C., I. & R. R. CO.

of the vice-president, Mr. Crockard, and general superintendent, Mr. Edwin H. Coxe, and they are not only doing everything to prevent accidents, but everything to prevent and forestall bad results and complications after accidents.

"Referring again to the Mulga disaster, where thirty-nine men, all that there were in the mine, lost their lives, it was considered the most modern and model mine in the United States, but some poor unfortunate must have fired, as miners say, 'the wicked shot.'

"All the companies save one (Southern Steel, who said they were too busy), cooperated and welcomed the Red Cross' First-Aid campaign and facilitated the work and me personally in every way. All the doctors are inquiring about literature, text-books, and first-aid supplies, and I am, as you see, recording their names, and, as far as I can, addresses, so that we can inform them when the books and supplies are ready. I exhibited the new Red Cross First-Aid

Packet at my last three meetings, and I think possibly some of the companies will order them.

"I would again like to refer to the 'Young Mining Engineers' First-Aid and Rescue Corps.' I think they will do valuable work in mining disasters, as it is their purpose to rush to the scene of an explosion or serious mine accident at a moment's notice. They also will, I think, follow my suggestion and ally themselves with the local Red Cross Chapter.

"There are a number of other companies (smaller) who desire to take up this work and sent representatives to my meetings, and I promised to come back later and help them. The names of the companies which I organized are as follows: T. C. I. & R. R. Co., Birmingham Coal and Iron Company, Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, Sloss-Sheffield Co., Republic Steel Company, Woodward Coal and Iron Company, and the Birmingham Mining Engineers. To sum up, this series of meetings to my mind has been the most satisfactory yet and I am certain will be the means of doing a great deal of good in this humane and life-saving work."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The physicians whose names were given as first-aid instructors for firemen and police in the District, in the last number of the BULLETIN, have been active in this work during the quarter. It will be remembered that Dr. D. Percy Hickling is chairman of this committee. The following, which is quoted from *The Washington Times* of Thursday, May 5, 1910, shows what progress is being made:

"It was gratifying as well as surprising to us," says Dr. Hickling, "to find how enthusiastic the men are over the work. They have gone into it with a spirit that shows the keenest interest and an intense desire to learn as much of first-aid methods as possible.

"This attitude has been exceedingly encouraging to the members of the committee in charge of instruction. Not only when the men are attending lectures do they show a lively interest, but the progress they have made shows clearly that they are spending a great deal of their leisure time in practice."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIREMEN PRACTICING FIRST AID (HEAD BANDAGING.)
(By courtesy of the Washington Times.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIREMEN PRACTICING FIRST AID (CARRYING THE INJURED.)
(By courtesy of the Washington Times.)

ILLINOIS.

The American Red Cross First-Aid Corps of Illinois, of which Dr. Gustavus M. Blech of Chicago, Ill., is director, made a fine appearance in the Memorial Day parade.

"HEADQUARTERS CHICAGO COLUMN, RED CROSS FIRST AID CORPS,
"CHICAGO, June 1, 1910.

"MAJOR CHARLES LYNCH,
"Medical Corps U. S. Army,
"In charge First Aid Dept., A. R. C.,
"Washington, D. C.

"SIR: I have the honor to report on the operations of the Chicago Columns covering the months of March, April and May. I omit the two preceding months because a detailed report was placed at your disposal in February, when you inspected the local command.

"During the months subject of this report drills and lectures have been held every Tuesday evening at our regular drill hall. Among splendid young men who are the very personification of neatness, promptness, industry, enthusiasm and steadfastness we have representatives of the opposite characters. These men are all enthusiasm at first, but as soon as the novelty has worn off and as soon as they realize that actual efforts are expected of them they fall behind. They are irregular in attendance, careless about their uniforms and teaching material, unable to answer questions intelligently, but the very first ones when some social event takes place. By a system of control, a record of attendance and frequent quizzes we are in a position to know which of our members are undesirable and these are given the opportunity of either resigning or leaving the active rank and remaining with the organization as 'inactive' members. Inactive members are such who pay dues, attend lectures whenever they wish, but they are not required to drill and will not be called upon to do any work. This class of members embraces some very good men who are keenly interested in the work but lack the opportunity of regular attendance.

"With the advent of the warmer season several marches have been undertaken. At first they were limited to six miles, but eventually the distance was doubled. During such marches the officers were given a few practical hints in the use of the compass and in map reading. Naturally the divers units were taught all possible evolutions in accordance with the drill regulations prescribed for the regular army.

"The great event of the season, of course, is the parade held on Memorial Day. As is customary, the writer tendered the services of the columns to the adjutant-general of the parade. * * * By his directions we reported to Colonel William Pitcher, 27th U. S. Infantry, marshal of the first division (regulars), and due to his kindness we were given a position behind the infantry and ahead of the cavalry.

"This great courtesy on the part of General Grant has already proved of inestimable value to our organization. The men now know what I have so frequently asserted in public addresses, viz: that the Red Cross Corps is an official body in the service of the nation and not to be confounded with private, uniformed organizations, no matter how praiseworthy their aims may be.

"On Sunday last the local columns assembled at the armory and marched to Grant Park where the regulars from Fort Sheridan had encamped pre-

paratory to participation in the parade. Arrived at the camp we paid our respects to Colonel Pitcher and his staff. Our reception was extremely cordial, nay, fraternal in character, and I am proud and happy to be able to state that I have detected in all whom I met a warm interest in our work and have heard expressions which convince me that the army welcomes our efforts.

"The non-commissioned officers and members of the columns were ordered to stack litters and to fall out. They were given an hour's time to 'inspect' the camp and soon Red Cross soldiers and regular soldiers fraternized in a cordial entente. After an hour assembly was signaled and we formed and returned to our armory.

"I beg to report the formation of my command in the Memorial Day parade:

"Director (mounted).

"Band—17 pieces. (The band is awaiting appointment as our regular column band).

"Staff officers in charge of stores and assistants to Director.

"Detachment A, H. H. Wood commanding, equipped with litters.

"Detachment B, Martin Gass commanding, equipped with litters.

"Detachment C, John Stedge commanding, equipped with litters and column and national flags.

"Detachment D, Harry Coon commanding, equipped with litters.

"Travois Detachment (mounted).

"The men wore regulation field uniform, but for this occasion were ordered to wear white gloves. Those mounted wore gauntlets.

"As regards the appearance, conduct and movements of the organization I prefer to make no report, except to state that I was satisfied. My judgment may be questioned or I may be accused of prejudice, though I am the last one to overlook an error, but the letter just received from Major General Frederick D. Grant, which I enclose, supports my assertion that the Chicago organization has reached such a state of perfection that it can hardly be singled out from regular military organizations of a similar character.

"Last night no drill was held. Beginning with next Tuesday work will be resumed to fit us to participate in the forthcoming army tournaments (July 4 to 14). Meanwhile serious efforts will be made by me to raise sufficient funds to not only double the present organization but to place it on a sound, permanent footing. The modus operandi being rather difficult, in view of the frequent demands for public contributions by the civil administration of the Red Cross, I shall make a special report on this subject and ask for definite instructions from you.

"Very respectfully,
"GUSTAVUS M. BLECH,
"Director."

"HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES,
"CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, May 31, 1910.

"DOCTOR G. M. BLECH,
"Chicago Column, First Aid Corps,
"Chicago.

"MY DEAR DOCTOR BLECH: I write to congratulate you upon the splendid appearance of your Red Cross Column in the Memorial Day parade yesterday. No one that viewed the parade could pick a flaw in your command, for no hospital company in the regular army could have made a better appearance

or shown better training. Your men were thoroughly disciplined and moved like veterans.

"Again my congratulations.

"Very sincerely yours,
"FREDERICK D. GRANT,
"Major General U. S. A., Commanding."

"CHICAGO, ILL., May 31, 1910.

"GUSTAVUS M. BLECH, M. D.,
"Director-in-Chief First Aid Columns A. N. Red Cross.

"DEAR DOCTOR BLECH: Let me congratulate both yourself and the columns on the very excellent showing made in the Memorial Day parade. I confess to a feeling of pride, as I saw them pass in such good shape and intended to ask you to express to them for me my compliments. They'll be heard from yet in some active and appreciated service.

"Yours truly,
"(Signed) L. L. MCARTHUR, M. D."

NEW YORK.

The Brooklyn First-Aid Legion of the Red Cross turned out on Sunday, May 29, and on Monday, May 30. It is almost needless to say that on both occasions this organization made a creditable showing.

OKLAHOMA.

The following is a summary of Dr. Shields's report on field work in Oklahoma:

Dr. Shields was fortunate in first securing the assistance of Mr. William Cameron, United States Supervisor of Mines for the segregated lands of the Six Civilized Nations, and the pioneer mining man of Oklahoma, Mr. J. C. Reid, general manager of the Great Western and Osage Mining Company, and Mr. L. M. Jones, resident engineer of the United States Geological Survey at McAlester. The last secured permission to accompany the Red Cross representative.

Two meetings were held at Alderson, one on March 19 and the other a week later. Both were well attended and enthusiastic, and a permanent organization was perfected.

Two meetings were also held in each of the following places: Krebs, Dow, Hartshorne, Adanson and Wilburton. One meeting was given at McAlester, Pittsburg, Lehigh, Colgate, and McCurtain, respectively. The work in this State well repaid the time and effort expended, and there seems no question but that the Red Cross was generally welcomed. In fact, this opinion was expressed freely on numerous occasions, usually coupled with the statement that every one interested realized that instruction in first-aid was badly needed in Oklahoma.

On account of the suspension of the mines, Dr. Shields was compelled to cut his tour short one week.

In Oklahoma as well as in Alabama the opportunity was afforded for Dr. Shields to give practical aid on the occasion of a mine disaster. At Wilburton, on March 29, a mine explosion occurred at 3 a. m. Dr. Shields and Mr. Jones went to this mine at 4 a. m. with five rescue helmets. They entered the

mine at 6:30 a. m. All the men in the mine (six in number) were instantly killed, but assistance was rendered in reviving members of the rescue party who had been overcome by smoke and gas resulting from the mine catching fire from the explosion. The last body was removed by the rescue party at 10:30 a. m.

ROCK ISLAND COAL MINING CO. MINE, NO. 8, HARTSHORNE, OKLAHOMA.

MINERS' FIRST AID CONTEST, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA, MAY 21, 1910.

"TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY,
"BIRMINGHAM, ALA., May 30, 1910.

"AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS,
"Washington, D. C.

"GENTLEMEN: At the request of your Dr. Shields, I am attaching hereto statement showing the final grading of all the teams in our First Aid Contest, also copy of the program and general rules of the contest and a list of the discounts used by the judges in grading.

"Yours truly,
"EDW. H. COXE,
"General Superintendent."

RULES OF THE GENERAL CONTEST.

1. Officers shall be as follows: Three judges, one timekeeper and a secretary.

2. The six captains shall draw at the beginning of the contest, and they, with their team, shall perform according to the number they draw in the first event, and in the second event No. 2 team will lead off, and in the third event No. 3 team will lead off, and so on.

3. In the one, two and three men trials, the captain of the teams performing shall designate man or men from his own team. There will be no objection to his selecting himself as one.

4. No practicing or substituting on the day of the contest, nor shall the subject who is being picked up rise by his own effort or help the men picking him up. If he does so the trial will be barred. Where possible the subject to be picked from men other than the contesting teams.

5. It shall be the duty of each captain to announce plainly and distinctly when the act or test of his team or men is finished.

6. The secretary shall, after the drawing for places, make a list giving each team's number and place, and under that number and place he shall place the names of the men composing the team. He shall also keep a record of the different events, time, name of man, etc.

7. Prizes will be awarded in the contest as follows:

One silk banner which will be given to the team having the best average in all events and each of the individual members of the winning team will be presented with a Red Cross First Aid medal. The banner will be contested for again next year, but the individual medals are to be retained permanently by the men who win them.

PROGRAM.

Opening of contest by a few remarks from General Superintendent Mr. Edw. H. Coxe.

Reading of rules of the contest by the secretary.

FIRST—Two-man contest.—A piece of rock has fallen on a miner's right leg, causing a simple fracture between knee and ankle. Two men take injured person out of danger's way, say 20 feet, and apply splints and bandages. Five minutes allowed.

SECOND—One-man contest.—An explosion has occurred in the mine, and a man is burnt on left leg and is overcome by gas. Carry victim 30 feet, dress and treat condition. Six minutes allowed.

THIRD—Three-man contest.—A train of cars wrecked on main slope and a man gets a simple fracture of thigh, left side. Carry victim 25 feet, apply splints and bandage, using everything that can be gotten from the wreck. Five minutes allowed.

FOURTH—Two-man contest.—Electric wire victim.—A man has come in contact with a broken live trolley wire and is thrown down by the shock, falling on wire. He is badly shocked and burned on back. Two men rescue. Carry 10 feet and treat condition. Six minutes allowed.

FIFTH—One-man contest.—Treat a compound fracture of jaw-bone, left side, with severe bleeding. Using a "First Aid" packet. Five minutes allowed. altogether

SIXTH—Full team contest.—A miner has gone into his room soon after

firing a shot and sustains the following injuries: Simple fracture of right thigh, fifth and sixth ribs on left side fractured and a compound fracture of left wrist with severe bleeding. Make a temporary stretcher out of coats or jumpers, apply bandages and splints, carry injured party 30 feet and place in ambulance. Ten minutes allowed.

Final Grading of all Teams in First Aid Contest between the different Coal Mining Divisions of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, held at Birmingham, Saturday night, May 21, 1910.

Name of Team	No.	1st Event	2nd Event	3rd Event	4th Event	5th Event	6th Event	Total	Average
Blue Creek ...	1	97	92	100	93	97	98	577	96 1/6
Blocton	2	95	95	97	92	95	95	569	94 5/6
Blossburg	3	93	98	98	88	97	93	567	94 1/2
Whitwell	4	92	95	100	95	95	95	572	95 1/3
Pratt No. 2...	5	98	98	100	97	100	97	590	98 1/3
Pratt No. 1...	6	95	90	97	97	97	95	571	95 1/6

Judges: Dr. D. F. Talley, Birmingham, Alabama; Dr. J. D. S. Davis, Birmingham, Alabama; Dr. E. M. Prince, Birmingham, Alabama.

Members of winning team: A. R. Brown (captain), A. H. Verchot, Will Crain, Hugh Lynch.

NURSING DEPARTMENT.

BY MISS JANE A. DELANO, CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE.

[*Miss Delano has been detailed by the Surgeon-General to inspect the Nursing Service of the Army in the Philippines, and hopes before returning to the United States to spend a month in Japan in the interest of the Red Cross. She will sail from San Francisco on July 5th, and will return to the United States in November.—Editor.*]

A GENERAL plan for the enrollment of nurses was adopted by the National Committee at a meeting held in New York and a book of information and rules with necessary blank forms were ready for distribution early in April.

These rules provide for the establishment of various committees, define their duties, and give the requirements necessary for enrollment as a Red Cross Nurse.

Copies of the above rules may be procured by writing to the Secretary of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, State, War, and Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

The National Committee which is appointed by the War Relief Board has a general supervision over the formation and work of all other committees—both state and local—and appoints in each state, from names submitted by the State Nurses' Association, a committee composed entirely of graduate nurses who in turn appoint such local committees as they may deem necessary to carry on the work of enrollment throughout the state.

Local committees have in addition two members appointed by the Local Red Cross Chapter where such exists.

All applications for enrollment as Red Cross Nurses are passed upon by the local committee, and no appointments are made without the approval of such committee. This places the investigation of the professional standing of the nurse and the securing of required credentials upon representative women in her own locality and should guarantee in the Red Cross an enrollment of well qualified and carefully selected nurses.

It is hoped that by placing this responsibility of selection upon the well established nursing organizations in the various states, that, eventually, to be known as an "American Red Cross Nurse" will carry with it a prestige eagerly sought and carefully guarded.

To facilitate a quick response in time of need arrangements are being perfected whereby the names and addresses of Red Cross nurses may be kept on file by central registries.

As the army has accepted the Red Cross nurses for their reserve, the requirements for enrollment have been made nearly enough uniform with those governing the Army Nurse Corps that in the event of war all records would be easily available and of incalculable value to the Medical Department of the Army, for in time of need it is well nigh impossible to properly investigate the suitability of those who offer their services.

Realizing that little could be done without the earnest cooperation of the nurses throughout the country the chairman of the National Committee has

taken advantage of every opportunity possible to present the matter to them, and has spoken to the following societies:

Alumnae Association, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Phila.
Nurses Club, Philadelphia.
Massachusetts State Nurses Association, Boston.
North Eastern Society of Nurses, Albany, New York.
Graduate Nurses Association, Baltimore, Md.
Johns Hopkins Training School, Baltimore, Md.
Graduate Nurses Association, Chicago, Ill.
Nurses Alumnae Association, Philadelphia Hospital.
Graduate Nurses Association, Denver, Colo.
County Society, San Francisco.
Annual meeting Societies of Superintendents of Training Schools, New York City.
Annual meeting Nurses' Associated Alumnae of the United States, New York City.
Monroe County Nurses Association, Rochester, N. Y.

The response from various sections of the country has been most gratifying and already the following state committees have been appointed and are at work organizing local committees:

Massachusetts—Chairman, Miss Mary M. Riddle, Newton Hospital, Newton Lower Falls.
New York—Chairman, Miss Elizabeth Dewey, 66 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
District of Columbia—Chairman, Miss Anna J. Greenless, 1723 G street, Washington, D. C.
Maryland—Chairman, Miss Mary C. Packard, Robert Garrett Hospital, Baltimore.
West Virginia—Chairman, Mrs. H. Camp Lounsberry, 1119 Lee street, Charleston.
Georgia—Chairman, Mrs. A. C. Hartridge, Pine Heights Sanatorium, North Augusta.
Tennessee—Chairman, Mrs. Lena A. Warner, 112 N. Belvedere Building, Memphis.
Illinois—Chairman, Miss Ada Eldridge, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago.
Michigan—Chairman, Mrs. L. E. Gretter, 924 Brush street, Detroit.
Iowa—Chairman, Miss Helen Balcome, Finley Hospital, Dubuque.
Louisiana—Chairman, Miss Emma L. Wall, 3513 Prytania street, New Orleans.
California—Chairman, Miss Moselle Richie, Box 667, Monrovia.
Oregon—Chairman, Miss Jennue V. Doyle, 675 Glisan street, Portland.
Ohio—Chairman, Miss Matilda L. Johnson, 501 St. Clair avenue, Cleveland.
Indiana—Chairman, Miss Elizabeth Johnson, 2014 N. Penn St., Indianapolis.
Wisconsin—Chairman, Miss Stella S. Matthews, 644 Astor street, Milwaukee.

It is with much sorrow that we record the tragic death of Isabel Hampton Robb, a member of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service.

On Friday, April 15th, Mrs. Robb, the wife of Dr. Hunter Robb, of Cleveland, Ohio, in crossing Euclid avenue near her home, was caught between two street cars going in opposite directions and killed almost instantly.

Mrs. Robb was chairman of the first Red Cross Committee appointed by the American Federation of Nursing, and a member of the Red Cross War Relief Board.

A Canadian by birth, she received her training at the Bellevue Hospital

Training School for Nurses and was graduated in 1883. In July, 1886, she took charge of the Illinois Training School in Chicago, remaining there until 1889, when she was called to Baltimore to organize the training school for nurses in connection with Johns Hopkins Hospital. Her resignation from this school in 1894 was followed later in the same year by her marriage to Dr. Hunter Robb, but her interest in nurses and nursing affairs never failed and it was after her marriage that she wrote "Nursing Ethics," which was at once accepted as an authority. She was also the author of a well-known text-book on nursing.

During all these years Mrs. Robb has been closely connected with the nursing organizations which she was largely instrumental in establishing and only last year was one of the delegates from the Nurses Associated Alumnæ to the International Convention held in London.

Funeral services were held in Trinity Cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio, and various nursing organizations of which she was a member were represented. Memorial services were held in New York in the Church of the Heavenly Rest on May 8th; in Chicago, at the Illinois Training School on May 3d, and at Johns Hopkins Hospital Training School, May 8th.

The following extracts from the *British Journal of Nursing* show the esteem in which Mrs. Robb was held in Europe as well as in this country:

"It is impossible to express the sorrow that will be felt not only in the United States, but throughout the whole nursing world. In America she was a recognized leader, counsellor, and friend in all that concerned nursing and nurses.

"Miss Isabel Hampton, a Canadian, like many of her country-women, owed her professional training to the great Bellevue Hospital in New York, and the United States gave her scope for the exercise of her genius. Destiny decreed that she should play a great part in the evolution of nursing, and, as often happens, endowed her with the qualities necessary to a leader with a lavish hand. Splendidly strong, physically and mentally, capable, forceful and magnetic, with a personality which not only charmed but commanded respect, she was able to impress others with her strong convictions and to carry them to fruition for the benefit of her profession in its early days, when wise guidance was of supreme importance. Isabel Hampton Robb belongs not only to America, but to the nursing world at large, which will always feel the uplifting influence of her life, revere her teaching, and keep her memory fragrant."

TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT.

RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL FOR 1910.

The Red Cross Christmas seal design competition, of which mention was made in the last issue of the BULLETIN, closed at noon, May 15th. A first prize of $100, a second prize of $50, a third prize of $25, and ten honorable mention prizes of $10 each were offered in this contest, in which the public was invited to participate. No competitor was allowed to submit more than three designs. Eight hundred and ninety-eight persons entered the contest, and a total of 1,726 designs was received. By courtesy of the Corcoran Gallery of Art the hemicycle of that institution was utilized for a public exhibition of the designs on May 20th and 21st. The Red Cross Executive Committee selected a jury of artists comprising Mr. F. D. Millet, Miss Leila Mechlin and Mr. Joseph Lauber to judge the designs and award the prizes.

The following is a list of the successful contestants:

First Prize, $100—Mrs. Guion Thompson, Waterbury, Conn.
Second Prize, $50—Mr. William J. Steward, South Framingham, Mass.
Third Prize, $25—Mr. William P. McDonald, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Honorable Mention, with prize of $10 each:

Miss Margaret Knickerbocker, Rochester, N. Y.
Mr. Frederic M. Grant, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. F. R. Walter, Toledo, Ohio.
Miss Gertrude S. Hyde, South Hadley, Mass.
Mr. Louis Caldwell, Newark, N. J.
Mr. William P. McDonald, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss Caroline C. Miller, Sewickley, Pa.
Miss Helen Fiske, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Bertram A. L. Keyes, Baltimore, Md.
Mr. Walter Stacy, Buffalo, N. Y.

We take pleasure in showing herewith a summary of the results of last year's Christmas stamp sales. By way of explanation it should be stated that the cities mentioned represent only the location of the headquarters of the various agents. The Cleveland agent, for instance, covered nearly half of the State of Ohio, the Philadelphia agent all of the State of Pennsylvania excepting Pittsburgh, the Baltimore agent all of the State of Maryland, etc., etc.

The following table shows the quite remarkable sale of nearly 24,000,000 stamps and 69,000 post cards, the latter of which were issued more or less as an experiment, and in view of the fact that no literature, posters or display cards were distributed to promote their sale the number sold must be considered as satisfactory. The cost of producing and handling these cards is so great, however, and the margin of profit so small that it has been deemed wisest this year to concentrate our efforts on the seal.

Summry of Red Cross Christmas Stamp Sale, 1909.

	Stamps		Post Cards	
	Received	Sold	Received	Sold
Alabama—				
Birmingham	10,000	3,068	—	—
Montgomery	30,000	27,550	—	—
California—				
Berkeley	450,000	284,393	—	—
Sacramento	150,000	112,627	4,000	2,800
San Diego	125,000	65,096	2,000	965
San Francisco	1,250,000	701,400	1,300	753
Stockton	150,000	83,500	—	—
Colorado—				
Denver	550,000	251,238	5,000	848
Connecticut—				
Bridgeport	280,000	104,400	—	—
Hartford	250,000	133,764	—	—
Litchfield	20,000	12,200	—	—
Middletown	30,000	19,231	—	—
New Britain	50,000	35,175	—	—
New Haven	300,000	244,033	—	—
Norwich	90,000	89,170	—	—
Waterbury	110,000	71,335	—	—
Delaware—				
Wilmington	200,000	75,910	—	—
District of Columbia—				
Washington	513,300	359,583	8,450	6,065
Georgia—				
Atlanta	300,000	199,702	—	—
Augusta	20,000	9,508	500	90
Columbus	50,000	8,857	—	—
Savannah	300,000	75,249	200	174
Hawaii—				
Honolulu	500,000	198,275	—	—
Illinois—				
Chicago	3,000,000	1,636,394	20,000	4,705
Indiana—				
Indianapolis	1,500,000	762,740	10,000	3,300
Iowa—				
Burlington	30,000	21,292	—	—
Des Moines	50,000	22,948	—	—
Kansas—				
Topeka	150,000	59,234	200	86
Kentucky—				
Henderson	30,000	26,443	200	84
Latonia	10,000	2,324	1,000	92
Lexington	100,000	50,132	—	—
Louisville	500,000	259,520	1,000	24
State except above	300,000	87,192	100	83
Louisiana—				
New Orleans	610,000	172,385	—	—
Shreveport	140,000	29,738	—	—
Maine—				
Bangor	150,000	103,060	—	—
Belfast	10,000	4,254	—	—
Brunswick	20,000	6,662	100	100
Ellsworth	20,000	8,455	200	55
Newcastle	10,000	7,021	—	—
Portland	700,000	267,269	500	344
Maryland—				
Baltimore	1,000,000	504,972	—	—
Massaachusetts—				
Boston	2,150,000	1,282,413	4,000	1,700
Michigan—				
Ann Arbor	30,000	18,522	—	—
Bay City	70,000	32,624	—	—

	Stamps		Post Cards	
	Received	Sold	Received	Sold
Detroit	1,000,000	458,660	10,000	4,025
Flint	50,000	27,800	—	—
Grand Rapids	20,000	10,180	—	—
Kalamazoo	20,000	12,900	—	—
Saginaw	80,000	24,767	—	—
St. Joseph	10,000	987	—	—
Minnesota—				
St. Paul	1,200,000	603,317	—	--
Mississippi—				
Kosciusko	20,500	16,649	—	—
Missouri—				
Kansas City	150,000	101,425	—	—
St. Joseph	50,000	34,747	—	—
St. Louis	300,000	97,645	2,000	268
Nebraska—				
Omaha	500,000	162,614	—	—
New Hampshire—				
Monadnock	650,000	152,855	—	—
New Mexico—				
Albuquerque	50,000	11,000	—	—
New Jersey—				
Newark	3,300,000	1,649,630	5,000	2,427
New York—				
New York	9,000,000	4,234,209	2,000	361
North Carolina—				
Thomasville	40,000	19,843	—	—
Wilmington	60,000	47,368	—	—
North Dakota—				
Grand Forks	180,000	94,010	—	—
Ohio—				
Chillicothe	30,000	30,000	—	—
Cincinnati	300,000	94,589	1,000	467
Cleveland	2,500,000	1,347,337	25,000	12,413
Columbus	450,000	405,384	10,000	5,764
Hamilton	30,100	30,100	—	—
Springfield	70,000	69,493	1,000	498
Toledo	100,000	42,539	—	—
Oklahoma—				
Oklahoma City	1,000,000	118,740	—	—
Oregon—				
Portland	1,000,000	913,586	15,500	14,150
Pennsylvania—				
Philadelphia	4,745,000	1,285,649	—	—
Pittsburgh	1,500,000	595,960	2,500	415
Rhode Island—				
Providence	2,000,000	999,770	—	—
South Carolina—				
Charleston	70,000	21,544	—	—
Tennessee—				
Chattanooga	120,000	90,515	—	—
Knoxville	80,000	29,365	6,000	737
Memphis	110,000	91,390	6,000	3,591
Nashville	400,000	298,258	—	—
Texas—				
Dallas	400,000	120,570	1,000	486
Utah—				
Salt Lake City	70,000	35,965	3,000	207
Vermont—				
Burlington	100,000	36,143	5,000	740
Virginia—				
Norfolk	150,000	96,300	—	—
Petersburg	40,000	30,748	—	—
Richmond	730,000	208,807	—	—

	Stamps		Post Cards	
	Received	Sold	Received	Sold
Washington—				
Seattle	130,000	40,000	—	—
West Virginia—				
Wheeling	450,000	236,304	—	—
Total	49,563,900	23,650,520	153,750	68,826

The Red Cross takes pleasure in availing itself of this opportunity to express its thanks and gratitude to those organizations which acted as selling agents, for their cordial and effective cooperation in the 1909 campaign, and to the public at large, without whose generous support this great work in behalf of the consumptive poor of the country could not have succeeded.

NOTES

COMMITTEE AND BOARD NOTES.

Since the last BULLETIN a meeting of the Executive Committee was held at which reports were presented informally of the work of the War, National and International Relief Boards. A meeting of the National Relief Board was held in St. Louis on May 23rd, at which the relief under the management of this board at the Cherry and Alabama mine disasters was considered. A report of the Committee on Sustaining Membership was also presented.

The American Red Cross is indebted to the War Department for the donation of a number of First Aid Instruction books prepared for soldiers. The change in certain army publications made these small booklets unavailable for army use. The Red Cross may decide to utilize them for the purpose of First Aid instruction in some of our public schools of the higher grade.

BEIRUT, SYRIA, CHAPTER.

The American Red Cross is proud of its chapter in Beirut. Distance has in no may impaired the patriotism of our fellow citizens whose duties have carried them to Syria. After the organization of a chapter there, which now contains over a hundred members, all of the annual dues of its members were sent to the national treasurer at Washington. As the regulations provide that fifty per cent of such dues may be retained by a chapter this amount was returned to Beirut. The chapter, through its chairman, has returned this amount, Mr. Ravndal writing:

"Out here the chief motive in organizing a chapter was the desire to add, even if only in a slight measure, to the endowment fund of the American National Red Cross. The Beirut, Syria, Chapter therefore has voted to return the one-half membership dues, asking you to place same in the endowment fund."

Thanks, also, to the generosity of this chapter, Mr. Ravndal's most interesting address, delivered at its formation, was printed and forwarded to all of our American consuls, and Mr. Ravndal has forwarded copies of ac-

knowledgments from sixty-two consular officers, showing, as he writes, that "it is very evident the American National Red Cross has many warm friends amongst Americans residing abroad."

The example of membership and interest shown by our remote chapters at Beirut and Panama should be an inspiration to our chapters in the United States. In the preface of this issue mention is made of the number of our diplomatic representatives who have become Red Cross members.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District Chapter has received and purchased ready-made garments, shoes, blankets, etc., for four large boxes which have been forwarded to the earthquake sufferers in Costa Rica as a contribution from this chapter.

The chapter has also made improvments in its Rock Creek Park relief station, thanks largely to the liberality of one of its members.

An equipment for a Red Cross relief station has been provided by the chapter for the Census Bureau, which is employing a large corps of clerks during the summer.

The Washington Red Cross Day Camp, in charge of the visiting nurses and equipped by the proceeds of the Christmas stamp, was reopened in April. The chapter, besides paying the salary of a nurse for this camp, pays part of the salary of another nurse for the sufferers from tuberculosis.

The Red Cross first aid instruction for the police and firemen of Washington has been carried on most successfully and the Society is deeply indebted to Dr. D. Percy Hickling and the able corps of physicians who have so generously devoted their time and services to this valuable work.

ILLINOIS.

From various sources comes the important information that the Red Cross Sanitary (First Aid) Columns in divers countries, but especially in Sweden and Germany, have seriously taken up the study of the universal language, Esperanto. In view of the neutrality of the Red Cross personnel in time of war between nations of several distinct languages such a knowledge may become very useful.

The subject of languages has become an important problem in the Chicago First Aid Column, which boasts of detachments consisting of Germans, Frenchmen and Roumanians. At this time an Italian detachment is in process of formation. Fortunately the director in charge speaks all of the above-named languages except Roumanian, but as most of the Roumanians understand French or Italian, instruction is carried on without a hitch. We are advised that special courses for the training of the foreigners in English have been in progress for some time with remarkable success. The men understand the commands perfectly and can follow with intelligence an ordinary address pertaining to their mission and their duties.

An Esperanto class has been planned for next winter, though it would seem that in view of the polyglot nature of the command a sufficient number of interpreters would be on hand to aid the medical officers of the army and Red Cross whenever called upon to attend representatives of foreign countries.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The American Red Cross deeply regrets the loss of one of its most able and earnest supporters in the death of Dr. Herbert Leslie Burrell, John Homans Professor of Surgery in the Harvard Medical School and for some years

president of the Massachusetts branch of the American Red Cross. To Dr. Burrell's energy and ability was largely due the equipment and management of the *Bay State*, given by Massachusetts and used as a hospital ship during the war with Spain. As was truly said in the resolutions of the Aesculapian Club of Boston passed on Dr. Burrell's death, "The medical profession in America had lost a distinguished member who in its name rendered honorable service to his country in time of war and to all the institutions with which he was connected in time of peace."

The American Red Cross extends to Dr. Burrell's family its sincere sympathy and expresses its deep appreciation of his services in the behalf of our National Society.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. George B. Leighton writes of a prize being offered by the State Board from the proceeds of the Christmas stamp sale for the best essay on tuberculosis written by a pupil of the New Hampshire public schools. The prize was won by Miss Marvel F. Proctor, of Whitefield, who wrote an excellent essay on this subject. Some of our chapters may desire to stimulate in children an interest in this important subject by a similar plan.

To Mr. Leighton we are indebted for what he calls the "Fresh Air Bulletin, No. 1," and which, though our space is somewhat limited, we cannot resist quoting:

"FRESH AIR BULLETIN, No 1.

"Being Extracts from the Art of Procuring Pleasant Dreams."

"By B. FRANKLIN. Written about 1778.

"Another means of preserving health to be attended to is the having a constant supply of fresh air in your bedchamber. It has been a great mistake the sleeping in rooms exactly closed and the beds surrounded by curtains. No outward air that may come to you is so unwholesome as the unchanged air, often breathed, of a close chamber. As boiling water does not grow hotter by long boiling if the particles that receive greater heat can escape, so living bodies do not putrify if the particles, so fast as they become putrid, can be thrown off. Nature expels them by the pores of the skin and the lungs, and in a free, open air they are carried off; but in a close room we receive them again and again, though they become more and more corrupt. A number of persons crowded into a small room thus spoil the air in a few minutes, and even render it mortal as the Black Hole at Calcutta. A single person is said to spoil only a gallon of air per minute, and therefore requires a longer time to spoil a chamberful; but it is done, however, in proportion, and many putrid disorders hence have their origin. It is recorded of Methuselah, who, being the longest liver, may be supposed to have best preserved his health, that he slept always in the open air; for when he had lived five hundred years an angel said to him: 'Arise, Methuselah, and build thee an house, for thou shalt live yet five hundred years longer.' Methusaleh answered and said: 'If I am to live but five hundred years longer, it is not worth while to build me an house; I will sleep in the air, as I have been used to do.' Physicians, after having for ages contended that the sick should not be indulged with fresh air, have at length discovered that it may do them good. It is therefore to be hoped that they may in time discover likewise that it is not hurtful to those who are in health, and that we may then be cured of the aerophobia that at present distresses weak minds and makes them choose to be stifled and poisoned rather than leave open the window of a bedchamber or put down the glass of a coach.

Confined air, when saturated with perspirable matter will not receive more, and that matter must remain in our bodies and occasion diseases."

PENNSYLVANIA.

A letter received from Miss Mary S. Garretson, supervisor of drawing in the public schools, Allegheny, Pa., contains the following interesting paragraph:

"Last December, after a talk given in our schools by one of your nurses, I had every child in the city, from Step I in the Ward School to the graduating class in the High School, draw the Red Cross stamp. As we have about four hundred teachers and from eighteen to twenty thousand children, you will be glad to know they all drew and became familiar with the Red Cross."

This was a valuable and practical educational idea, and one which would result in much benefit to the American Red Cross if adopted by the schools of the country generally.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The 128th circular of the International Committee extends to all Red Cross societies on the part of the German Red Cross an invitation to participate in the Hygienic Exposition to be held at Dresden in 1911.

It is desired to show, by means of plans, pictures, charts and models, what the Red Cross is prepared to do to combat all kinds of ills.

The 129th International circular extends an invitation to the Red Cross societies to participate in the Congress for the Treatment of Insane, to be held in Berlin in October, 1910, to illustrate in what manner the Red Cross is prepared to aid in the transportation and care of the insane of armies and the assistance it renders to the families of such men according to their incapacity to work.

CHINA.

In a special despatch from Pekin the *New York Herald* correspondent reports:

"President Taft's active interest and his representations of its value as a means for the proper distribution of famine relief are responsible for the creation of a Chinese Red Cross. The Regent today approved the regulations for its organization and appointed Sheng-Hsuan-Huai, noted as Treaty Commissioner, its president."

Though China signed the Treaty of Geneva some time ago, the Chinese Red Cross Society has only lately been organized, and we welcome it most heartily in the sisterhood of Red Cross societies. In time, doubtless, we will receive official information of its creation from the International Committee of Geneva.

CUBA.

In the charitable work of a temporary committee created to raise funds for Italy the Cuban Red Cross had its birth, according to the *International Bulletin* of April. One of the most active members of this committee, Dr. Eugene Sanchez de Fuentes y Pelaez, after it ceased its temporary existence, had the happy idea of creating through the interest it had aroused a Cuban Red Cross. This has been fortunately accomplished. The Cuban Government

has announced the existence of a Cuban Red Cross and as soon as official recognition is given to this society it will take its place among the official Red Cross societies.

DENMARK.

The Danish Red Cross undertakes to extend the knowledge of first aid to the injured by means of lectures and courses of practical instruction given by a physician with the assistance of a trained nurse. The interest of the public in these courses continually increases.

FRANCE.

The French Red Cross has distributed among the French soldiers and sailors over five thousand outdoor games and twenty thousand indoor games. Of this work the report says: "The innumerable letters of thanks which have been received from all the French garrisons prove how much this has been appreciated by the army. The soldiers, provided with pleasant amusements at the barracks, more and more abandon the injurious pleasures which tempt them from outside.

GERMANY.

The Central Committee of the Prussian Red Cross segregates its work into the following departments under sub-committees:

I. International affairs.
II. Red Cross hospitals and emergency stations.
III. Female volunteer assistance.
IV. Male volunteer assistance.
V. Men nurses for war.
VI. Mobilization.
VII. Finance and accounts.
VIII. Organization and administration of the central committee.
IX. Lotteries.
X. Press.
XI. Local Society of Berlin.
XIII. Assistance in time of peace.
XII. Supply depots.

It is a noticeable fact that the women's branch of the German Red Cross is, in point of membership, about four times as large as that of the men's branch. This is explained by the fact that the constant beneficent activities of the women are of such a nature as to gain more sympathy and it is this interesting side of the humanitarian activity of the Red Cross in time of peace which awakens interest in this institution in new circles and more extended spheres.

The best proof that the benevolent activities of the Red Cross in time of peace gain for it adherents is the constant development and the growing extension of its relief columns, and the stronger these are constituted and the more widely they are distributed the more valuable they become for providing efficient aid in time of catastrophes.

Fifty-eight carloads of supplies, besides ten wooden and seventeen tent barracks were among the contributions of the Prussian Red Cross to the relief of the sufferers of the Italian earthquake.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In different parts of England and Scotland women's ambulance corps composed of trained nurses and those who have received instructions in first aid are being formed. A corps lately established in London is called "The Ladies' First Aid and Nursing Yeomanry Corps." The women who compose it are some mounted and some on foot. The uniform consists of blue skirts with white trimmings, red waists and caps. A similar corps has been organized at Edinburgh. These corps are to be attached to the Red Cross, and, under its authority, to function in time of war, not in the first line but in the rest stations and rear hospitals. At Glasgow the women's brigade is attached to the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association of the Red Cross. A year's instruction in first aid is required of the members and riding lessons must also be taken. The brigade uniform consists of a long blue jacket with scarlet trimmings, a short skirt and the cap of the St. Andrew's Corps. The president of this Scotch corps is the Duchess of Montrose.

HUNGARY.

At the time of the definite annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina rumors of war were prevalent. Part of the national military forces were mobilized. Conscious of its role in time of war the Hungarian Red Cross immediately prepared for active service, its entire personnel entering into the work most efficiently. Delegates were appointed to the different army corps; two movable supply stations were installed, equipped with quantities of linen, bedding, hospital materials and food supplies for sick and wounded. A field hospital of 200 beds, 175 special wagons, 11 ambulances and 20 mounted ambulances for the transportation of sick and wounded were also supplied. Near the theatre of war the society prepared to maintain eight reserve hospitals for 2,000 men, fifty relief stations for 5,078 sick and wounded, 336 auxiliary hospitals where 390 officers and 11,599 soldiers could be cared for, four convalescent homes for 499 persons, and 724 other places for 509 officers and 26,406 non-commissioned officers and soldiers who were convalescent. At Budapest was also established a hospital for 200 officers and 800 men. The automobile club offered twenty automobiles for the transportation of the wounded. The administrative part of this work was centralized at Budapest.

ITALY.

Dr. Blech, of Chicago, has kindly sent us the following statement in regard to an Italian Red Cross river ambulance:

"An Italian Red Cross River Ambulance.

"The *Vedette* (No. 1,147, 1909) reports that during the extensive fall maneuvers a river ambulance was actively engaged in the transportation of patients between Piacenza and Cremona. The ambulance, which carried the name, *Alfonso Litta,* when fully equipped, would consist of ten large barges, of which seven could be utilized to take care of 214 sick and wounded, while the balance is intended to carry stores and material. For the maneuvers, however, only six barges are equipped, one for the pharmacy and administrative offices, four to carry twenty-five men each, and one to serve as kitchen and for the commissary stores. The patients can be carried into the barges through several 'gangway doors.' On the whole, the general arrangement corresponds to that of a hospital railroad train."

MEXICO.

We are very glad to receive information of the organization of the Mexican Red Cross. Some of Mexico's most prominent citizens are among its officials and we extend to this sister society our heartiest good wishes for a useful and beneficent future.

Madame Luz G. Cosio de Lopez writes that it is two years since she and her husband, Dr. Fernando Lopez, came to the headquarters of the American Red Cross for information in regard to the organization of a similar society. She continues:

"After that time I suffered a serious illness, on account of which my husband and some friends, with whom we planned to organize the association in Mexico, stopped the work until I recovered. At last we have the satisfaction to inform you that the Mexican Red Cross Society has already been organized and approved by the government.

"We recollect with great pleasure the moments spent in your office and all the pamphlets, bulletins and details you and Mr. Charles L. Magee gave us have been of real use in our work.

"I think you will be glad to know that one of our prominent men, Dr. Eduardo Liceaga, has been elected president. The first vice president is my husband, Dr. Fernando Lopez, and the second Licenciado Joachin de Cassasus, who was our ambassador in Washington a few years ago. When I send you the list of all the Central Committee you will see that the members are all people who allow us to hope for a brilliant future for our new organization. On my part, my decision is to devote my life in following the example of those great women, to whom I dare not to compare myself, like Miss Nightingale and others, who have done marvels of abnegation for the benefit of humanity.

"Kindly let me know the conditions of subscription to the BULLETIN published by th American National Red Cross, and if you kindly can send us some literature concerning the Red Cross day camp for consumptives."

Administrative Committee of the Mexican Red Cross.

President, Senor Dr. Don Eduardo Liceaga.
First Vice President, Senor Dr. Don Fernando Lopez.
Second Vice President, Senor Licenciado Don Joaquin de Cassasus.
Treasurer, Senor Don Angel Almada.
Secretary, Senor Dr. Don Jesus E. Monjaraz.
Secretary-General, Senor Dr. Don Julian Villareal.

Members of the Committee.

Senora Dona Luz G. Cosio de Lopez.
Senor General Don Manuel Mondragon.
Senor Dr. Don Francisco de P. Echeverria.
Senor General Miguel Morales.
Senor General Jose L. Legorreta.
Senor General Felix Diaz.
Senor Teniente Corl. Porfirio Diaz.
Senor Teniente Corl. Luis Perez Figueroa.
Senor Licenciado Don Rafael Pardo.
Senor Licenciado Don Francisco G. de Cosio.
Senor Licenciado Don Manuel Septien y G. Cosio.
Senor Ingeniero Don Miguel A. Quevedo.
Senor Ingeniero Don Guillermo Heredia.

SPAIN.

In December the Red Cross Field Hospital returned from Morocco, where it had been rendering so much valuable service. Before leaving its field of action it received from the officer in command of the army in Morocco, General Marina, a letter of thanks and congratulation.

At Bujalance one of the streets has been named "Marquise del Merito" in recognition of the heroic work done for the Red Cross by this noble woman during the campaign of Melilla.

The Spanish Red Cross of Teneriffe has rendered important service after the volcanic eruptions in the Canary Islands.

The branches in Castile, Leon and Galicia were on active duty during the serious floods in these districts. Contributions of money and clothing were sent to Zamora, Tuy, Salamanca, Leon, Vinaroz and Valencia.

Prompt and efficient aid was also given by the Spanish Red Cross after the collapse of a building, a railroad collision at the Southern Station, and the fire at the Opera Comique, all at Madrid.

SWITZERLAND.

The Geneva Chapter of the Swiss Red Cross contributed $1,700.00 for the sufferers of the Paris floods. Besides this fund the women of the chapter packed and forwarded to the women of the French Red Cross a number of boxes of clothing, linen, bedding, etc.

In some of the small Swiss towns we note chapters with as many as two hundred members.

The Prudential

Total Payments to Policy-holders since organization, plus amount held at interest to their credit, over — 360 Million Dollars

Additional Payments to Policy-holders and other concessions not stipulated in original contracts, made voluntarily to holders of old policies in the past 20 years, have cost over - - - - 13 Million Dollars

Extra Life Insurance voluntarily added to Industrial Policies in force, over - - - - - 24 Million Dollars

The Prudential New Monthly Income Policy is One of the Most Popular Forms of Life Insurance Ever Issued.

It Provides a Guaranteed Monthly Income to Yourself and Family.

Send for Information, Dept. 146.

The Prudential
Insurance Company of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President — **Home Office, NEWARK, N. J.**

THE

Starner-Copeland Co.

TENDERFOOT COMFORT SHOE

The Starner-Copeland Co.
"TENDERFOOT"
WELT

Button or Lace
Any Size or Width
Best Materials Throughout

Noiseless, flexible, comfortable, sensible, as well as stylish. They will not scratch or mar hardwood floors. As noiseless as rubber heels, with no danger of slipping or tripping.

No change necessary for street wear, for they are stylish and **more comfortable than an old shoe.**

They allow the foot to bend, as nature intended it should. Soft and flexible as velvet, therefore delightfully comfortable.

Worn and Endorsed by Nurses

Ask your Dealer or send money order for

$3.50

to us—privilege of exchange if not suited.

The Starner-Copeland Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Columbus, Ohio

The Red Cross

ensures speedy relief to the suffering, the needy and the distressed. **THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY** not only furnishes relief to the distressed, but **prevents** suffering and poverty through the prompt payment of its policies all over the world. In 1909 the Equitable distributed over Fifty-One Millions of Dollars among its beneficiaries and policy holders. Practically all of this vast sum is now at work alleviating the daily wants of widows and orphans; providing support for the aged; liquidating mortgages left by homeseekers; guarding estates of capitalists; or doing good in a multitude of other ways. By no other method can you so adequately and so safely guard your loved ones, your home and your estate as by life insurance.

THE EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

of the United States

PAUL MORTON . . . . . President

120 BROADWAY **NEW YORK**

American Red Cross Membership

ANY man, woman or child who desires to become a member of the American Red Cross may do so by filling in one of the Application Blanks at the bottom of this page and forwarding it, with the dues, to the AMERICAN RED CROSS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The membership fee of $1.00 includes subscription to the quarterly Red Cross BULLETIN.

Application for Membership

American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

Date.....

I hereby signify my desire to become a member of the American Red Cross. One dollar for membership dues and subscription to the BULLETIN is enclosed herewith.

Name .....

Address .....

Application for Membership

American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

Date.....

I hereby signify my desire to become a member of the American Red Cross. One dollar for membership dues and subscription to the BULLETIN is enclosed herewith.

Name .....

Address .....

"AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS TEXT BOOK ON

First-Aid and Relief Columns"

By MAJOR CHARLES LYNCH
of the Medical Corps, United States Army

Being a Manual of Instruction for the Prevention of Accidents and What to do for Injuries and Emergencies

PREPARED FOR AND INDORSED BY THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

WITH A PREFACE BY

BRIGADIER-GENERAL R. M. O'REILLY
Surgeon-General United States Army

ILLUSTRATED WITH 74 ENGRAVINGS

POCKET SIZE, viii+244 PAGES

For Sale by The American National Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

PRICE, $1.00 PER COPY

AN ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER IN HARMONY WITH MODERN SURGERY

The "Storm" Binder and Abdominal Supporter

PATENTED

IS ADAPTED TO USE OF MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN AND BABIES

No whale bones. No rubber elastic. Washable as underwear. Light. Flexible. Durable. Comfortable.

WOMAN'S BELT—Front View

The invention which took the prize offered by the Managers of the Women's Hospital of Philaphia.

The "Storm" Binder may be used as a SPECIAL Support in case of prolapsed kidney, stomach, colon, and in ventral and umbilical hernia; as a GENERAL Support in obesity and general relaxation. As a POST-OPERATIVE Binder after operation upon the Kindney, Stomach, Bladder, Appendix and Pelvic Organs. And after Plastic Operations and in conditions f Irritable Bladder to support the weight of the Viscera.

MAN'S BELT—Front View

Illustrated folder, giving styles, prices and diagram for measuring, and partial list of physicians using "Storm" Binder sent on request. A comfort to athletes, especially to horseback riders. Of marked value in the prevention and relief of intestinal disorders.

Mail Orders Filled within 24 Hours on Receipt of Price

Katherine L. Storm, M. D. **1612 Diamond St., Philadelphia**

INSTANTANEOUS

Is the relief from the acute stinging pain of inflammations and eczematous eruptions about the mucocutaneous margins when **Resinol Ointment** is applied. And a permanent cure is effected by this remedy with greater facility in all skin affections where a local application is indicated than by any other method. As a dressing for Burns, Carbuncles, etc., there is nothing approaches it.

Resinol Soap is the greatest adjunct to the Ointment, and renders the necessary bathing of the parts an aid to the cure, where the ordinary application of water and other soaps usually increases the trouble.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap

ARE GENUINE COMFORTS TO PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT ALIKE

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND TRY THEM

Resinol Chemical Company

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

GREAT BRITAIN BRANCH: 97 New Oxford Street, London, W. C.

CHAS. MARKELL & CO. Agents for Australasia, Sydney, N. S. W.